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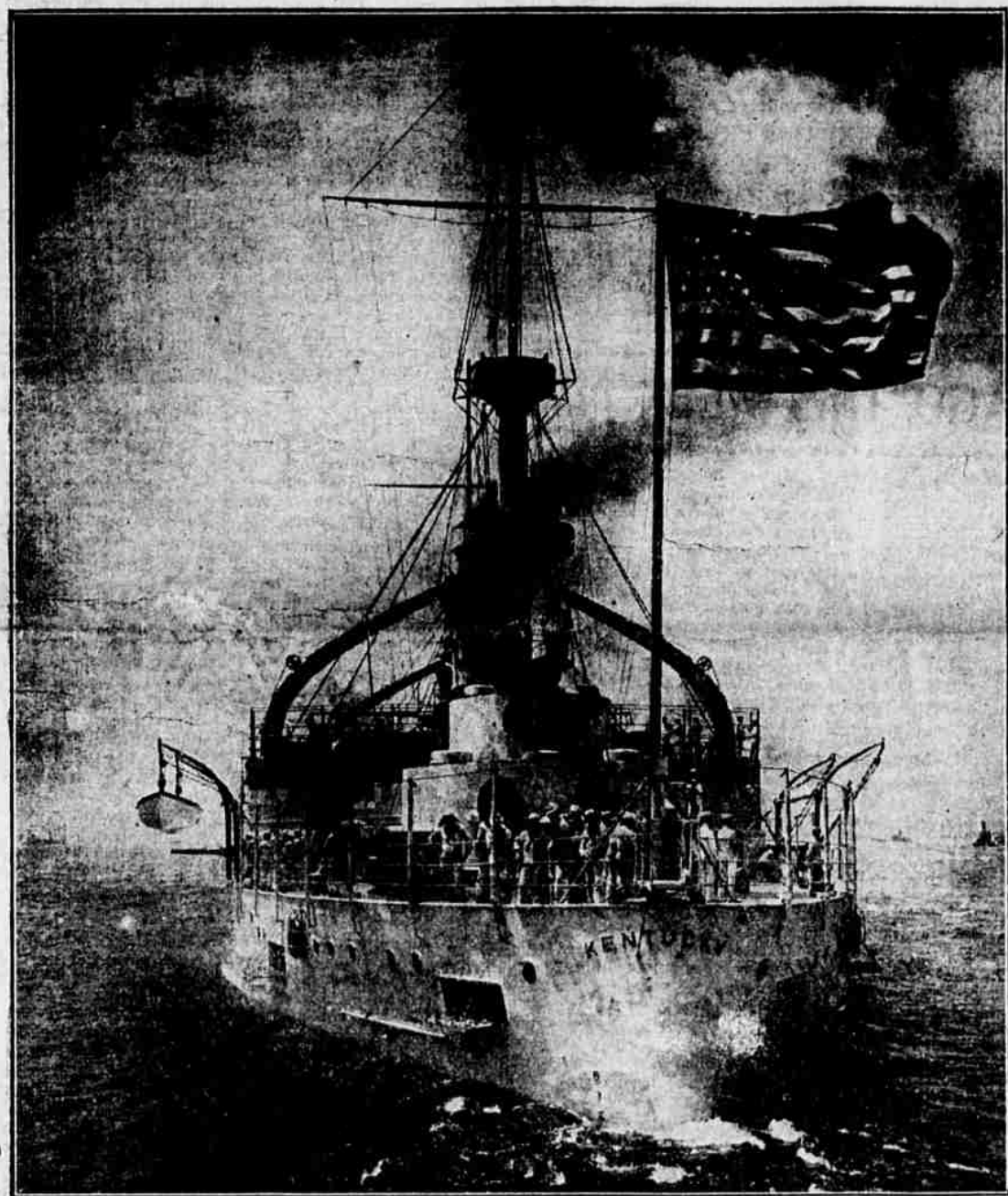
HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2547.

THE BATTLE SHIP AND CRUISER FLEET ARRIVES

Seven Powerful Warships, With Two Admirals and Over 3000 Men on Board, Enter the Harbor to Take on Supplies.

Many Well Known Officers Here—Men to Be Paid Off as Soon as Coaling and Painting Are Finished—Preparations to Entertain Officers and Men—Fact About the Big Ships of War—Length of Stay Unknown.



FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY. (Flagship.)

Displacement, 11,540 tons; speed, 16.5 knots; coal bunker capacity, 1,591 tons; complement, 559. Armor: Belt, 16 1/2 inches to four inches; turrets, 15 inches to 17 inches; barbets, 15 inches; deck, flat 2 1/2 inches; slopes, three inches to five inches. Batteries: Four 13-inch B. L.; four 8-inch B. L.; fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire; twenty six-pounders; eight one-pounders; four Colts; two 3-inch field guns. Four torpedo tubes.

BEFORE sunset yesterday Honolulu harbor had within its borders the greatest and most powerful fleet of American battleships and cruisers ever mustered in the waters of the mid-Pacific. Three battleships and four cruisers, comprising the flower of the Asiatic squadron, arrived off port at 9:30 a. m. in fleet formation, and one by one found moorings in the harbor before nightfall.

Honolulu was surprised when the seven vessels steamed along from Barber's Point, the flagship Kentucky in the lead, the battleships Wisconsin and Oregon following, with the cruisers New Orleans, Albany, Cincinnati and Raleigh in the rear. The cruisers had been looked for first. Never before in the history of the islands had such a battle array been seen. The ships' funnels threw out clouds of black smoke, and from end to end of the line there was expressed strength, massiveness and invincibility.

The keenest interest was taken in the entrance of the vessels to the harbor, a feat which would have been undreamed of a few years back. Every vessel found ample room in which to maneuver. There was sufficient depth at all points, and Honolulu at last had the long-looked-for opportunity of testing its harbor accommodations.

The fleet was sighted before seven o'clock by Chris Holt at Makaha. Holt telephoned to Honolulu that the warships were in sight and that there were "seven of them." The news that the two squadrons had joined forces was a surprise as the battleships had left Yokohama two days after the cruisers.

The news quickly communicated to the Naval Station, and the U. S. S. Iroquois, Captain Rodman, was made ready to go out and meet the fleet. When the Electric Light whistle blew prolonged blasts Honolulu knew to a certainty that the warships were here.

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COOPER WILL SUCCEED EVANS IN COMMAND



REAR ADMIRAL COOPER, IN COMMAND OF THE CRUISERS.

Rear-Admiral Philip H. Cooper, in command of the cruiser squadron of Admiral Evans' fleet, is one of the ablest officers in the service. He graduated from Annapolis in 1863, one year before the expiration of his term, in order that he might see some real warfare; and he served gallantly under Admirals Farragut and Thatcher during the Civil War. He was one of the heroes of Mobile Bay, and later took a prominent part in the defense of the city. At the conclusion of the war he was assigned to a number of offices of importance. Among them were a commandship on board the Sabine, an instructorship at the academy, a place with the surveying expedition of 1871, in charge of a torpedo station, coast survey work, command of the Swatara on the Asiatic station, charge of various departments at the navy yards, and, in 1894, the superintendency of the Naval Academy. Upon being promoted to the rank of Captain he was given command of the San Francisco, and in 1898 he was placed in command of the newly reconstructed cruiser Chicago. He went out to the Asiatic station about a year ago to take command of the cruiser squadron. Prior to that time he had been in command of the Iowa. Admiral Cooper will probably succeed Admiral Evans in command of the Asiatic station within a few months on the conclusion of the latter's sea service.

Macfarlane and T. W. Hobron to represent the Yacht club; O. Sorenson, W. C. Parke, L. A. Walker, and Merle Johnson for the Rowing Association, and W. W. Harris.

As there was no further business to be brought before the meeting, Mr. Macfarlane suggested that the committee meet immediately. The first meeting was adjourned and the committee then got down to work. W. W. Harris was elected chairman.

It was the general feeling that the best time in which the men from the fleet could witness or join in sports was on Sunday. There was some discussion as to whether Sunday sports would be permitted by the authorities, but inasmuch as baseball has been played every Sunday at the Park for some time past, no trouble is anticipated in this direction. The fleet contains baseball and football teams and rowing crews, and the idea of arranging games in the two first sports between town teams and those from the fleet was thought to be feasible. There is a football league in the fleet itself and as the schedule of games has not been finished, it is possible that the fleet teams may play the remaining games while in port here.

The local oarsmen from the two boat clubs will probably not be able to compete in aquatic events as they are out of training, but it was thought that a regatta might be arranged between the various crews on the vessels. There is a deal of rivalry between the warships as it is, and if prizes were hung up by the citizens, it would stimulate them into further activity. Inasmuch as nothing definite was known of the future movements of the fleet or of the different teams and whether they would be willing to join in the sports, a committee consisting of Jess Woods, C. Macfarlane, O. Sorenson, and Bob White was appointed by Mr. Harris to wait upon the different vessels of the fleet, and make arrangements if possible for a program of field and aquatic events to take place in the next few days. The committee will visit the fleet this morning, and endeavor to complete arrangements.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

There are between 3000 and 4000 men in the fleet counting those on the coming colliers and not including those on the new cruiser Tacoma which, according to a late dispatch from the coast, may come here to join Admiral Evans' command. Naval men will be largely represented at the banquet of the Merchants' Association, Saturday night. Many Chinese servants are on the ships. Admiral Evans complained last night that his Chinese steward could not get ashore for supplies, so Sam Parker took him home to dinner. Marquesville was greatly excited yesterday over the approach of the fleet and natives and Portuguese climbed Rocky Hill to see what was going. The natives all said there was "pilikia", not having heard of the orders to bring the warships here and supposing them to have come on a hostile mission. Admiral Terry and Collector Stack-able had a little tiff yesterday over customs guards on the warships which ended in the Admiral assuming responsibility and looking after contraband goods himself.

FORMIDABLE LABOR STRIKE ON HAWAII

At the departure of the last mail from the Island of Hawaii this week a formidable strike of Japanese laborers was in progress on Hutchinson plantation, Kau.

It started the middle of last week, when some Japanese refused to work owing to a grievance against Mr. Mann, the head luna. This week five hundred of the laborers are on strike and threatening to leave the plantation in a body.

Nothing of a violent nature in the actions of the strikers is reported. All the same, at last accounts, they showed no sign of becoming reconciled to the overseer against whom they struck.

Mr. Mann lately went to Hutchinson from Pahala plantation, having formerly been a luna on Kaula. It is but a week or ten days since Mr. Wolters, formerly manager of Lihue, succeeded Mr. Hewitt as manager of Hutchinson plantation.

GOODBYE TO MUCKLEYS

Pleasant Feast Followed With a Lecture by Dr. Scudder.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Y. W. C. A. gave a dinner and reception to Mr. and Mrs. Muckley last evening in the rooms of the Boston building. Thirty-four persons sat at tables, nicely decorated with flowers and candles, and enjoyed a menu of alphabet soup, wafers, salad and rolls, roast beef, potatoes, bananas, corn, lemon sherbet, marble-cake and coffee.

The cards were hand-painted and the tables were loaded with flowers, the work of Miss Noble. Half a dozen active, handsome young women waited on the guests.

After dinner Mr. John Martin gave a pleasing address, speaking highly of Mr. Muckley's work in Honolulu. On Sunday Mr. Muckley with his family will sail for Portland where he is to become pastor of a large congregation.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Scudder gave an address in the same rooms before the Problem Club and the Y. W. C. A. on "The Social Uplift of Hawaii." He paid a high compliment to the work of the early missionaries here, saying that they converted one-third of the large population of those days. The doctor holds that the social influence of the missionaries was the cause of their success and he believes that the future church, if successful, must be conducted on social methods. He said that the missionaries in Japan attracted great numbers of young men by teaching them English and thus won their confidence.

The lecturer stated that the unions and railways were doing a great deal for temperance on the mainland, even more than the churches.

Dr. Scudder urged the union of churches on social lines, and instanced Waialua as being a success. He said that, though the Japanese gamble much they are very thrifty. He has made a tour through all the plantations and he has found the managers encouraging the laborers to save their earnings. After the address Mr. Muckley spoke of the kindness he had received from the people of Honolulu and of his regret at leaving the Islands.

COLOMBIA'S ATTITUDE.

If Colombia ventures upon war with the United States the fact will be due to the general ignorance prevailing south of Mexico about the power and adaptability of the North American republic. The Latin Americans have been taught, partly by Europe, partly by their own prejudices, that the people of the United States are mere traders who let their fighting be done by hired ruffians from abroad, not to be compared in warlike attributes and chivalry to the hidalgos of New Spain. Travellers all say that the threat of the Chilian press fourteen years ago, to land an army of 25,000 men at San Francisco and march them against New York, quite fairly represents the general South American idea of North American conditions. Venezuela, bristling up to Europe and then, in defeat, laying it all to the lack of a defensive fleet and flatterer itself that if the foreigners had dared come ashore they would have been welcomed by hospitable hands to bloody graves, is typical of the whole pretentious colony of small republics which fume and bluster on our sister continent. We have no doubt that the people of Colombia believe they could retake Panama and hold it against the Yankees. They count as nothing the affair of the United States with Spain and affect to believe that the Filipinos are still holding the "Gringos" at bay. They are quite capable of attacking us and to feel no presage of the rude awakening to come.

Dolphin Proves Useful.

The dolphin opposes the marine railway proved itself a valuable harbor convenience on the entrance of Admiral Evans' squadron. When the battleship Kentucky was coming to dock she ran a hawser to the dolphin, upon which the ponderous fighting machine swung with facility into position.

A HONOLULU'S EXPERIENCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Henry Townsend, Formerly a Local Educator, Tells of Life in Samar.

The theory that true general notions are acquired only through the individual, will have to serve to justify this presentation of matters too personal otherwise to be of general interest. They are here presented as samples of the conditions under which Americans live and labor in the dreadfully misunderstood island of Samar. And be it said by way of introduction that this island, having an area a little less than the combined area of the Hawaiian Islands, has a population a little over a quarter of a million and is capable of supporting ten times its present numbers. Being the last of the Philippine Islands to be "pacified," it has not yet fully recovered from the fearful ordeal through which it passed in nineteen hundred and one and two, though its powers of recuperation are to me a standing wonder.

Learning a few days in advance that on the 28th of October the paymaster of the Philippines Constabulary was going to start across the island on a pay trip, of course taking an ample guard with him, and, having official business in connection with the educational work in the localities to be visited, the writer decided to accompany the party and enjoy its protection.

Starting from Catbalogan, the capital of the province and island, situated near the middle of the west coast, we took native dug-outs at five in the afternoon to go to Paranas, a town some twelve miles down the coast. The boat in which I embarked had not gone beyond wading depth when it careened, filled with water and sent me ashore with wet feet, minus a small amount of natural dignity. Nine days later my shoes got thoroughly dry again.

Paranas was reached at eleven that night. This was once the second town in size and importance on this island, but its glory has departed. Utterly destroyed and burned up in time of the war, it has not yet recovered its prestige and may never do so. It is now a cluster of poor thatched houses, with a population little, if any, more than three thousand. Financially the "municipality" of Paranas, including the country for some miles around, is not badly off as Philippine municipalities go. It supports a local government, including two schools, one for boys and one for girls. As these were in vacation owing to the rice harvest, my business was wholly with the "president," or mayor, who according to the custom of the country, and in spite of the enactments of the Commission, is an autocrat almost absolute in local affairs. And do not imagine that this applies only to the "president" of Paranas, or that I wish to condemn this fact. Neither of such assumptions would be in accordance with the fact. As the party was to pass on at four in the morning I transacted my business with the president at once. He is said to feel somewhat unfriendly toward Americans, but of this I saw no indications. He talked business perfectly cheerfully though called out of bed to join in this midnight conference.

A HUNGRY TRIP.

Somewhat belated by the unexpected, which happens in the Orient with a certainty little understood in the Occident, we set out at half past five on foot for Loquicoan, having taken only a cup of coffee before the start was made. As I was not brought up to breakfast on a sip from a honey-suckle and in this respect have not changed my early habits, this proved rather trying. The trail was mountainous, rocky, muddy and slippery, first in turns and then all at once. We did not get our feet wet in this trip, for the simple reason that they were already as wet as water would make them. We got muddy, but the friendly rain and the swollen mountain streams did much to help us out of this difficulty. We passed wild guavas on our way and with them I beguiled my stomach for a time, but at last it revolted against such treatment and was thumping at the doors of my brain, apparently thinking the same must be asleep, when, at half past ten we arrived at Loquicoan. Here we met with a disappointment, the unexpected having seized another opportunity. A message sent in advance to the "lieutenant" of the village to secure us "pilots" to continue the trip across the island had failed to reach him. All the "pilots" were out in the distant fields harvesting rice and there was nothing for us to do but wait. But life has its compensations, and this delay gave us time to wash our clothes and get acquainted with the place.

Loquicoan is situated at a certain distance inland from Paranas. That is a safe statement. Any other that I could make would be open to grave doubts. Our guide estimated the distance at seventeen miles; I estimated it at eight. Only the distance was certain; none of us were. Its elevation is said to be twelve hundred feet; and it certainly resembles places in Hawaii of about that elevation. As usual the strangers were put up in the town hall, which bore evidence of not having been burned in the time of the war. No thatched roof could have come so thoroughly bad in the short period since hostilities. Rain came on in the afternoon, and at night there was a great hunt for dry spots on

which to lie. The next morning the cool, bracing climate of this elevation would have been better appreciated if the clothes we had washed the day before had had a chance to dry. The mountain chill on them was decidedly disagreeable, but pajamas would not do for "hiking," and we were traveling light.

On the thirtieth day of October, at 6 o'clock in the morning, we set out in "dugouts" from Loquicoan down the Utut river to the Pacific Ocean on the east coast of Samar. This was a voyage down a mountain stream over rapids and past cascades and waterfalls so numerous that I lost count of them entirely. It is my opinion, however, that we got out of our boats to ease or carry them over bad places not less than twenty-five times, and we must have shot two or three times that number of rapids. How long this voyage was in miles nobody knows, as the Utut river has a way of its own of reaching the sea. Utut is the local name word for monkey, and at first I jumped at the conclusion that the river was so named on account of the large number of monkeys along its banks; but my faith in that conclusion was shaken by the fact that we saw very few monkeys on our voyage. It now seems more probable that it was on account of the incessant, irrational, erratic and unaccountable course which it takes. After running toward all the cardinal points of the compass and all the other points of the same, apparently by the merest accident it finally comes into contact with the Pacific. Yet it was fortunate for us that it does not run a direct course; for in that case it would not be at all navigable.

Our first course was to the town of Balagan, which we reached at half past four, having stopped one hour on the way to get something to eat and give the "pilots" a little rest. Every hour had new pleasures. Such a kaleidoscopic panorama of beauty never passed before my eyes. Of luxuriant tropical vegetation I hardly need speak to the readers in Hawaii. Add to the beauties of the Olia forest a stream carrying perhaps a hundred millions of gallons of water per day, now gushing in white foam over rapids, now roaring over cascades, now so broad and calm that it reflects all the beauties of sky and forest and bank, doubling and glorifying them. When we had to leave our boats and travel on foot for a time, sometimes we climbed along bank rich in ferns, cyces and palms new to my eyes; sometimes we walked with uncertain steps over piles of jagged rocks laid bare by the stream; its flood times, lured to our sorrow by the orchids over head which reached downward with their long spikes of flowers, tempting our eyes, though out of reach of our hands; sometimes, where the banks were precipitous, we kept close to them, securing ourselves against mishap by holding fast the branches of trees and shrubs while we climbed over rocks or waded pools getting our pockets full of beautiful, clear, cold mountain water. Yet in all this I noted that I got very little water in my shoes—for the obvious reason that they were otherwise occupied.

A RARE PLEASURE TRIP.

In spite of hardships, privations and exposure to sun and rain, both of the tropical varieties, I shall always look back upon this as a rare pleasure trip.

We spent five hours at Balagan, getting dinner, finding new boats and "pilots," and resting. At half past nine we set out for Canabid, at the mouth of the Utut river. The full moon was shining in all her tropical splendor, changing the ravishing beauties of the day into the more modest ones of the night. Within an hour we passed the last of the cascades and, wrapping myself in my blanket, which I had continued to keep dry, I settled myself for the night. But inside of the blanket I was wet and cold. Then came rheumatism, reminding me of the spring-time in dear old Iowa, when the last snow drifts were melting beside the fences, the ice was running out of the swollen streams, and the slush and the mud were deep in the roads. Then came this same rheumatism in this same hip, warning me that my school days for the year were over, and that I could then have a night's sleep in payment for a day's work in the field and on no other condition. Then with the honest, sturdy, heroic farmer boys I left the school to the genuine, sincere, true-hearted, dear girls in their beautiful dark calico dresses, hitched up my team and began my year's work. But I wonder if these things were as perfectly lovely as they now seem. What a blessing it is for man that he has imagination and that he gets it so mixed up with his memory! I fancy the pleasures of memory would be small indeed if rigidly segregated. However that may be, my mental pictures were so fine that I lay there fairly enjoying my rheumatism with its train of memories and imaginings till I got warm and fell asleep. For four hours I slept without waking—not the heavy sleep of exhaustion but the refreshing dreamless, blessed sleep of my childhood.

At seven in the morning we reached

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HOW THE GEN. MACARTHUR STORY WAS RECEIVED

The MacArthur story was received by the Associated Press with incredulity. Here is the original dispatch as sent out and printed in coast papers of the 10th:

"HONOLULU, Dec. 9.—Major-General MacArthur during the military conference said that in all possibility war will take place between the United States and Germany in the near future, which makes the Hawaiian National Guard of national importance. The Pan-Germanic doctrine is growing among German-Americans, few of whom volunteered during the war with Spain. He believes that German interests are growing to such an extent in South America that the strain upon the Monroe doctrine will eventually lead to a conflict.

"Hawaii being a strategic point, no nation, he says, will make any attempt upon the shore line of the Pacific States until the capture of the Hawaiian islands has been effected. This statement of Major-General MacArthur has just been made public through the report of Colonel Jones to Governor Carter."

As soon as the news reached New York, the General Office of the Associated Press issued the following bulletin:

"EDITORS: The Honolulu dispatch quoting General MacArthur on the subject of war between the United States and Germany seems incredible. General MacArthur is today in San Francisco, and we are making every effort to reach him for verification. "THE ASSOCIATED PRESS."

"New York, Dec. 10, 1903."

Later this bulletin was wired to all Associated Press newspapers:

"EDITORS: Kill San Francisco MacArthur matter until verified. "THE ASSOCIATED PRESS."

On the morning after the above was sent out the Associated Press sent here for further particulars and got them. By direction of the President the entire Advertiser article, headlines and all, is said to have been cabled to Washington. What was printed in the papers of the 11th is not yet known here, the files not having arrived.

TEN YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 15.—Strong suspicion that hackmen were delivering arms to the supporters of Liliuokalani. —Hackman "Nick" Peterson arrested. Police searched John Colburn's house and found three rifles secreted there. A big Royalist meeting held at home of John Cummins.

Dec. 16.—Minister Willis holds a conference with Liliuokalani and J. O. Carter. Willis tells the ex-Queen some of the President's ideas concerning the restoration of the monarchy. Minister Willis hints to W. O. Smith that he will tell the Provisional Government the wishes of President Cleveland within forty-eight hours. Many rumors around town concerning restoration.

Dec. 17.—Rumored that the Queen will be restored tomorrow, and that she will take up her residence aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia until peace is restored.

Dec. 18.—Minister Willis confers with Liliuokalani and J. O. Carter at Washington Place and arranges with her that when she is restored she is to issue a proclamation of amnesty. The Provisional Government learns of this conference and President Dole writes to Willis demanding an immediate answer to a question as to whether the interview with the Queen was hostile to the Provisional Government. Japanese and British legations guarded by marines. Great tension exists in Honolulu. Revenue cutter Corwin said to have fired blanked ready to proceed to sea.

Dec. 19.—Minister Willis meets President Dole and his cabinet and demands that they turn over the government to the ex-Queen, on the ground that President Cleveland has instructed that such a course be taken.

Dec. 20.—Many natives flocking into Honolulu expecting to witness the restoration of the Queen. Waterfront crowded with natives who expect to see marines landed to oust the Provisional Government.

Dec. 21.—Barricades being built in Executive building and grounds to put the place in shape for a prolonged siege.

Dec. 22.—Steamship Alameda arrives from San Francisco with news that Cleveland's attempt to restore the monarchy had ended in a fiasco and that Congress had taken the whole Hawaiian question out of his hands. The Provisional Government answers the demand of Cleveland, that they give up power, declining to do so. Minister Willis on the following day sends the Corwin to San Francisco with this reply. Great rejoicing in Honolulu. Royalists sorely disappointed.

Thus ended a famous week of Hawaiian history. It was a death blow to the plotters who had for weeks been arranging with the American Minister for a revolution to carry the ex-Queen to the throne, to overturn the government, and to practically drive out of the country the men who had dethroned her. During the two or three weeks preceding these events a letter from Secretary Gresham, in which he advocated restoration, had been published here and had caused great excitement. A great mass meeting was held in Honolulu, at the drill shed, attended by fifteen hundred enthusiastic men, who raised an indignant protest against the proposed actions of Cleveland and Gresham. A citizen's protest was also presented to Willis in which it was declared that interference by the United States would constitute an act of war. Later the arrival of the Corwin, carrying Cleveland's instructions to Willis to demand the surrender of the Government to the Queen, easily set public tension at its highest strain.

GILBERT ISLANDERS REACHED SOUTH SEA HOMES SAFELY

News has reached Honolulu that the Gilbert Islanders who left for their South Sea homes on the steamship Hiesworth had reached their homes after a happy voyage.

Word to this effect was brought from Sydney by the steamship Sierra yesterday. The South Sea Islanders sailed from Honolulu on October 19th. Shortly after the Hiesworth lifted her anchor off Honolulu harbor a baby girl was born into the company. The next day the birth of a boy enlivened matters. The Islanders were landed at the island of Tarawa on October 30 and 31. They were received kindly by the British Commissioner there and he promised to send those who lived on other islands of the group to their homes by a German trading vessel which was expected to sail shortly. All the Islanders

were happy on reaching the Gilbert group.

Mr. Arundel, who assisted the Rev. Hiram Bingham in sending the Islanders back to their homes, and who accompanied them on the Hiesworth, spoke very highly to a correspondent regarding Mr. Isala, the Ellis Islander who spent five years here as a missionary among the Gilbertese colony and who accompanied them home. The box that was sent out by Honolulu people on the Hiesworth to Mr. De La Porte, the Pleasant Island missionary, was carried on to Sydney and will be forwarded on a trading vessel from that point to Mr. De La Porte.

The night before the Hiesworth arrived at Tarawa the Islanders held a big prayer meeting, singing as a closing hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet again."

MR. HOSMER IS COMING

He Accepts the Office of Territorial Forester.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry was apprised, at its meeting yesterday, of the acceptance by R. S. Hosmer of the position of Forester of the Territory. Mr. Hosmer is on the staff of the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington. When Mr. Hall of the same Bureau returned from an investigation of forestry conditions in Hawaii, he carried a request from the Board to Mr. Pinchot, chief of the Bureau, for the selection of a man to take charge of forestry work in this Territory. Mr. Hosmer was named some time ago, but not until this meeting was it known that he was willing to come. Several matters discussed at the meeting were left in abeyance until his arrival.

Those present were L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer; A. W. Carter and James D. Dole, members, and R. C. L. Perkins, entomologist.

THE TERRITORIAL FORESTER.

Mr. Holloway read a letter from Mr. Pinchot to former Secretary Cooper, dated Washington, Nov. 23, which stated that Mr. Hosmer had decided to accept the offer of the Board. It would take him till the end of December to finish work in hand for the Bureau. The Board was asked to defray his traveling expenses from Washington to Honolulu. Mr. Hosmer had been appointed as collaborator for the Bureau's publications at a salary of \$300 a year from the Bureau. He wished to be allowed by the Board to retain his Federal civil service status. Mr. Pinchot referred to Mr. Hall's report on Hawaiian forest conditions, saying it should be published either by the Bureau or the Board.

On motion of Mr. Carter it was voted to inform Mr. Hosmer that the Board would pay his traveling expenses.

President Thurston reported having written to Mr. Pinchot expressing a desire that the Bureau publish Mr. Hall's report, which he deemed proper as it was made to the Bureau.

It was voted that Mr. Hosmer be allowed to retain his civil service status.

AN ORGAN DECIDED ON.

Mr. Giffard, as committee of one to consider the question of an official journal, reported that he had interviewed the editor of the Planters' Monthly. He was perfectly willing to allow the Board ten of the 48 pages of the Monthly, but the arrangement would be subject to the approval of the trustees of the Hawaiian Planters' Association. The editor of the Monthly would look after the printing and there would be no charge. As the Monthly went chiefly to planters and sugar men, Mr. Giffard suggested that a separate edition of the Board's portion might be issued.

Mr. Thurston said quite a number of people took the Monthly who were not planters. He believed that if the Board used it, many more people would take it.

Mr. Giffard suggested sending out extra copies for obtaining subscribers. He would bring the matter up at a meeting of the trustees of the Planters' Association today. If they decided favorably the arrangement ought to begin with the new year.

The president suggested that Mr. Giffard take the editorship. Mr. Giffard was willing to assume the management, but would be diffident about taking the editorial burden. He expected that men in charge of different branches of the Board's work would contribute articles.

Mr. Thurston had been told by Mr. Mead, editor of the Monthly, that he would attend to the general editing of the Board's matter.

Mr. Giffard, answering Mr. Dole as to the nature of the journal, said it would be largely composed of selections from tropical agricultural journals. Already he had two or three months' material collected.

A name for the journal was discussed. Mr. Thurston suggesting "The Hawaiian Agriculturist" as comprehensive enough. The question was left open.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

Mr. Holloway submitted the matter of an application by A. F. Cooke, on behalf of the Palolo Land Co., for 800 trees from the nursery.

The president considered the request was in the category of that made by the McBryde Sugar Co., which was refused. McBryde's, however, had since offered to exchange 500 kuku trees for as many eucalyptus.

Mr. Giffard held they must keep some material for the disposal of the forester when he came.

Mr. Carter remarked they must also consider the condition of the nursery. There might be some trees that required planting at once to save them.

Mr. Dole thought they ought to find out what the trees were costing. They had about 20,000 trees, which cost something like 5 cents each.

Mr. Carter said they should not cost more than 2½ or 3 cents.

Mr. Dole believed that persons getting large quantities should pay something for the trees.

Mr. Giffard considered they should leave all large orders to be decided by the forester on his arrival. It was so near the time and he might want to make changes.

President Thurston said they had been delaying the appointment of forest rangers until the arrival of the forester. These should not be mere laborers, but men capable of starting nurseries and looking after them. Sev-

DEATH OF MRS. PARKE

Mrs. Frank Newhall Parker died yesterday at the family residence, Alexander street. The deceased was the wife of the manager of the W. L. Dairy, and was B. F. Dillham's aunt. Mrs. Parker had been ill for two years, but it was during the past month that she was confined to her home. Her death occurred at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was born in Dorset, Mass., seventy-three years ago. She was married in 1858 to Frank N. Parker. After a long residence in Massachusetts they moved to Wisconsin where Mrs. Parker conducted a farm. In 1880 they moved to Irving, S. Dakota, and ten years later Mr. Parker came to Honolulu, where they had made their home ever since. They were accompanied by their daughters, Miss Mary A. Parker and Mrs. Werick. Mr. Werick also accompanied them. Miss Parker with her mother at the time of death. Mr. and Mrs. Werick returned home a few years ago. A son survives, Wallace Parker, who is in business in Chicago.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at three o'clock from the residence on Alexander street.

Another Reserve Troopship

The transport Crook, for many past lying idle in the upper bay, taken to Folsom-street wharf yesterday to be overhauled and placed ready as a reserve troopship, though the particular purpose which she is to be used is not known. The Buford was recently up as a reserve transport and is at anchor in the bay.

Several applications were on file, he suggested the honorarium might be consulted about. They to know something about the rate who would be under their direction. Further, he suggested that they send Mr. Haughton out to assist Cooke in starting a nursery, as a competent man in tree cultivation. Mr. Giffard told of an example private forest propagation that he followed by large proprietors, was on Maunawili ranch, Oahu, the manager, Mr. Herd, in a year a half had started 20,000 trees of varieties. Planters with a little instruction ought to be able to grow their own trees.

On the president's suggestion voted that Forester David Hau instructed to devote as much time possible, until Chief Forester I arrived, in assisting anyone of island who wanted trees to start.

QUESTION OF RANGERS

The president asked if any would be taken on his suggestion consult the foresters lately appointed in the various districts about selection of rangers.

Mr. Carter thought it would mature until the reservations fixed. The appointments should depend on the topographical features of the reservations. If a reservation in the mountains, where wild animals would be needed.

No action was taken.

TREES FOR AVENUE

Mr. Holloway asked for advice what trees to plant along the road. Mr. Cooper had planted an acacia exclusively at Anahulu. He had talked with Mr. Giffard, considered the poinciana regina tree and one that displayed the chief merit of it, for but a comparatively short season.

Mr. Giffard, repeating his just quoted, said the trees for road would have to be capable of withstanding sea water. He the grevillea.

Mr. Thurston did not agree had opinion of the poinciana. For one thing it withstood the grevillea was a poor-looker for an avenue. Its foliage a rooster's tail after a shower. Mr. Holloway said he would see a little park in the middle road. It was wide enough. No decision was reached.

STANDING COMMITTEE

President Thurston named following standing committee Board:

Forest and Nursery—L. A. A. W. Carter and W. M. Giffard. Entomology—W. M. Giffard.

Finance—C. S. Holloway, Giffard.

Rules and Regulations—A. and L. A. Thurston.

Agriculture—James D. I. F. Brown.

FUMIGATION TEST

Mr. Perkins submitted estimates for a tent for the fumigation of trees.

Mr. Thurston stated an had heard that the fumigant killed ladybirds and other bugs as well as the pests.

Mr. Perkins admitted it said Prof. Koebel was migration for that reason against spraying with p. Koebel believed in employment of enemies of pests.

ton they did not believe in enemies, but altogether remedies.

Mr. Giffard stated that he believed superintended spray which killed the blight but for himself he preferred to spraying. Prof. Koebel he could get a bug which would kill the pest.

There was some discussion means for carrying the poles about.

On motion of Mr. Giffard to procure one tent constructed here.

DR. MAYS'S MIND FIXED

Is Satisfied That E. M. Jones Is Insane.

The examination of Dr. W. H. Mays as an expert on the question of the sanity of E. M. Jones, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter, occupied the greater portion of yesterday's session of Judge Gear's court.

After the long hypothetical question put to him the previous day was repeated, as amended under argument by both sides, the witness unhesitatingly pronounced that the defendant was insane.

Cross-examination of Dr. Mays by the prosecution in effect put to the jury for decision the question as to the degree of insanity that existed when a supposedly insane person had to prime himself with liquor before going forth to shoot down people. Another point raised was the reloading of his pistol by Jones, which the witness regarded as but an evidence of the cunning often manifested by insane subjects. Dr. Mays indicated that his mind was made up on the question, saying even that nothing could have induced him to testify on the other side.

With the evidence of Dr. Mays the defense rested, when the prosecution started with rebuttal of the insanity defense. Before adjournment Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Parmenter, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Police Captain Robert Parker and C. W. Ashford were called. There was the usual wrangling over technical questions of evidence, considerable time being taken in research by the stenographer amongst notes taken far back in the long trial.

Dr. Miner, Hodgson and Wayson will be called as experts in the rebuttal.

SCHUMAN GETS JUDGMENT.

Judgment for plaintiff for the full amount prayed for, interest, costs and attorney's fees, was given by Judge Robinson in the case of G. Schuman, Ltd., vs. W. S. Withers et al., tried without a jury. The summons was returned on July 25, 1902, and was for \$1,000 on a note, with interest at 8 percent, from March 1, 1902. The Bank of Hawaii, J. S. Andrade, Hind, Rolph & Co., E. Ormstead and Walmea Stables, Ltd., were sued as garnishees. Holmes & Stanley for plaintiff; defendant in default.

SICK LAD'S ESTATE.

Elizabeth H. Travis, nee Robinson, petitions that she be appointed guardian of her brother, Isaac J. Robinson, who was born Jan. 2, 1885, and is detained at the Baldwin Home, Kalawao. The late S. K. Ka-ne was his guardian and the petitioner is informed and believes that he had a large sum of money in his hands belonging to the estate of Isaac J. Robinson, for which he had not accounted.

COURT NOTES.

James Carty has taken an appeal from Judge De Bolt's decision against him as plaintiff and in favor of B. T. White as defendant. This is the case in which charges for driving Senator Morgan of Alabama round appear in defendant's set-off.

Tung Pook Sing vs. Sing Kee Co., which had formerly been continued for the term, was discontinued by C. W. Ashford for plaintiff before Judge De Bolt yesterday, as the debt had been paid. W. A. Whiting was attorney for defendant.

Judge De Bolt signed a decree in the suit of Albert Barnes vs. Charles R. Collins for dissolution of partnership and an accounting between the parties. Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to George Hiram, alias George Kalkokalani against Ellen David on the ground of adultery.

Judge Robinson has called his jury for 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a trial is set to take place.

POLIPOLI WATER WORKS IN DOUBT

Although bids were opened yesterday for pipe for the Polipoli water works on Maui, the improvement promoted in the Legislature by Senator Baldwin, and bids for the 1000-foot tunnel required are to be opened tomorrow, it is not certain that the Government will see its way clear, for the present at least, to make the expenditure.

The bids for pipe with necessary fittings, opened yesterday by Marston Campbell, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, were as follows:

Honolulu Iron Works\$1200 96
E. O. Hall & Son 1207 48
J. A. Hopper & Co. 1236 90
Kahului Railroad Co. 1325 50

Besides being the lowest, the Honolulu Iron Works bid has the advantage of including everything, against the Hall and Hopper bids which omit, respectively, ball and pressure cocks from the fittings. These would make a considerable additional difference, for many of the articles are necessary in reducing the pressure incident to a steep grade on the line of piping.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MITTIMUS IS ASSAILED

George Davis Attempts to Deliver a Hilo Prisoner.

The Tatsugoro habeas corpus case had another airing before Judge Gear at noon yesterday. George A. Davis for the petitioner opened up, contending there was nothing before the court but the mittimus. There was nothing to show that the petitioner was not imprisoned without due process of law and therefore contrary to the constitution.

Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters in reply maintained that everything essential was shown in the return—the indictment in the Fourth Circuit Court for conspiracy, the defendant's plea thereto of not guilty, a continuance of the case at his own request, until the February term and his committal to Oahu prison for safe keeping in the meantime. All this was sworn to by the Deputy Attorney General and stood uncontradicted. It could only be contradicted by affidavit of the applicant himself. The denial by his counsel of the essential facts was nothing but hot air.

Mr. Davis said the burden of proof was on the Government.

Mr. Peters retorted that the Government had furnished proof in the return which the court was bound to believe until the applicant contradicted it. If denial of the return was made, he could bring all the proof wanted to back the mittimus. He could not get the indictment from Hilo, as demanded by Davis, within ten days, but the indictment was virtually produced in the uncontradicted return. The Fugihara Orlem case was on all fours with this one, and if his memory was correct Davis represented the petitioner in that case and it was decided against him.

Mr. Davis claimed that the Fugihara case contained a sentence, which distinguished it from this one. Mr. Peters replied that there was a judgment of committal on indictment and plea, with continuance at Tatsugoro's request, which amounted in principle to the same thing. Mr. Davis said he could not help it if the Territorial Government had neglected to amend its habeas corpus law to adapt it to the constitution of the United States. He persisted in saying that the petitioner was imprisoned "without due process of law," presuming in effect that Judge Little's commitment of him was fiction, and proceeded to talk about "blundering ever since the Hawaiian flag came down and the Stars and Stripes went up," and "appealing from court to court," and "turning somersaults," etc.

Judge Gear promised a decision this morning. Tatsugoro, besides being committed from Hilo under indictment for conspiracy, is under \$10,000 bond on his appeal from conviction for manslaughter.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

A HONOLULUAN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from page 2.)

Canabid. New nipa shacks everywhere and for all purposes tell the old story—burned during the war. At eight o'clock I was in the school; at ten, breakfast over, I was on my way to Paric, the seat of this municipality, some five miles to the north, while the remainder of the party were to go to Tubig, say eight or ten miles to the south. Paric is a town of five thousand inhabitants, yet it is a mere cluster of nipa shacks, telling the familiar story of fire and sword. Here I found a school of a hundred and fifty attendance, by actual count, in a building which would hardly be used to store hay in a road-builders' camp in Hawaii. How hard a fight these people have had since the war and how bravely they have made it, there are few to tell. At one o'clock, contrary to the customs of the country, I set out for Tubig. Resting at Canabid as long as seemed prudent, I arrived at Tubig at half past six. All this day's traveling could have been done on horseback, but I preferred walking to riding a thin pony bareback, and there was not a saddle in either of these towns.

HARDSHIPS ON THE ROAD.

On the morning of the first of November I set out by boat, a dugout, to go by sea to Borongan, some eighteen miles to the south, intending to do my work at Tubig on my return. Stopping at Sulat on the way, I saw one of the most complete examples of the phoenix to be found anywhere, only the new phoenix is not well feathered out. The ruins indicate that here stood a really fine town, and there is one lone building which is pointed out as all that is left of the old town. It is a little stone house with tile roof, and seems to have been left by accident, overlooked because it was not worth the trouble it would be to burn it. My business at this place completed, I hastened on to Borongan, assured that I had just time to reach that town by six o'clock. But the weather was less favorable in the afternoon, and seven o'clock found us still at sea. Then a rain came on and my "pilots" were unable to find the mouth of the harbor. Rain and moonshine alternated till we finally got ashore at Borongan at half past three in the morning. I went at once to the barracks of the Philippine Scouts, and the corporal of the guard kindly gave me a cot on which to spread my blanket and rest till morning. As my blanket and pyjamas had been kept dry, wrapped in oilcloth, I soon made myself very comfortable indeed. The last I remember of that night is hearing the clock strike four; and the first I knew of the morning was that the bugler was standing within three feet of me and blowing like an honest man blowing for a good salary. That was at half past five. I mustered up courage to put on my cold, wet clothes and make an early call on the commanding officer, Lieutenant Moynihan, who received me with the utmost kindness, and, best of all, invited me to exchange my still cold wet clothes for his pyjamas and wear them till the sun could have time to dry my clothes.

Hungry! Why, nice fresh, sweet California hay would have been deliciously tempting to my appetite that morning. I had set out the preceding morning with a light breakfast, consisting of little but a cup of coffee, and had taken nothing but a pocket lunch since. While we were at breakfast, the observer of the Weather Bureau came in and remarked that there had been three and a half inches of rainfall the preceding night. I believed him.

Borongan is another phoenix, though the destruction wrought by war here was not quite so complete as that at Sulat. And right here let me sound a note of warning. This is the last I shall have to say of fire and sword, and I wish to warn the reader against charging the American army with all the destruction by fire. Vicente Lukuban, the commander of the "Insurrector" of Samar, did a great deal more burning than was ever done under orders of General Smith. Borongan has the wonderful recuperative power so characteristic of this island, and is rapidly coming into proper condition. The school, with attendance averaging nearly five hundred, is housed and furnished far worse than any other large school I ever saw. But this is to be remedied soon.

At nine that night I sailed for the return to Borongan in a "sacayan" or deckless sloop, to be towed by a steamer to the mouth of the Tubig harbor. When the sacayan was cut loose her captain played her back and forth across the mouth of the harbor till morning. At seven I landed and found the party packed and ready to start on the return trip, earlier than I had expected. There being saddles in Tubig I was furnished a horse. Of this I was very glad, as blisters on my feet were beginning to tell seriously against my comfort. My horse gave me an exhibition in bucking, but it was of such a mild, tropical character that I believe a western cowboy would have been tempted to shoot the brute for insulting him.

FILIPINOS CAN WORK.

At one in the afternoon of the third of November, we left Canabid, on the rising tide, for the ascent of the Ulut river. From Canabid to Balagan took fifteen hours, during which time the boatmen did not stop to eat or rest. This gave me a new idea of the Filipino as a working man. Is it not just possible that the failure to get him to work is ours rather than his? These men worked fifteen hours going away from their homes, and they could not get back in less than eight. They furnished the boats, and they asked to be paid for this service half a dollar apiece.

Thus far we had little to do with rapids and cascades, but the men who now took us in hand had a harder, though a shorter, job. The rapids are ascended by means of bamboo poles, used by the boatmen to push on the bottom of the river, and thus by reaction crowd the boats up over the rapids. The worst of the cascades and falls were passed by taking the boats entirely out of the water and carrying them along the banks. In other cases the boatmen stepped into the stream, and, taking hold of the boat with their hands, dragged it up without taking it from the water. Between rapids the boats are propelled by paddles. Thirteen hours of this brought us back to Loquicoan and none too soon did we arrive. The rain fell in torrents and the next morning there was such a freshet in the river that it was impassable, either up or down.

On our way from Loquicoan to Paranas we encountered a swollen stream which seemed seriously to obstruct our way, but it was found to be passable, though with difficulty. Paranas is located in the depth of a large shallow bay, and on starting from that point on the return to Catbalogan, we kept close to the shore to avoid an unfavorable wind which was evidently blowing a short distance out. On turning the point, however, and passing out of the bay, we were caught in what proved to be the flag end of a typhoon, and our boat was promptly swamped. The Filipino dugout is not nearly so seaworthy as the Hawaiian. As we were near the shore and in shallow water we went ashore without difficulty. Although there is no trail out in that direction, we found the tide so low that we soon decided to "hike" between tides to Catbalogan, a distance of four or five miles. This involved some wading in the sea, even where the sea was by no means smooth, but it was found to be entirely practicable. We arrived at half past seven in the evening of the fifth, having made a journey of approximately a hundred and eighty miles in eight days, two hours and thirty minutes. During this time I slept in a bed regularly three nights, and two nights under roofs which kept off all the rain.

While the experiences of these eight days cannot be summed up and accurately and completely expressed by the use of the English word luxury, there is scarcely a day of the eight whose store of pleasant memories does not already greatly exceed the unpleasant; and the expedition as a whole will long be remembered as a magnificent "pleasure exertion." I went heavily armed, but should not do so again, as this now seems to me utterly useless. These experiences are given, not on account of the hardships endured, for these were not unusual or great; not on account of the pleasures mingled with them, though these were great; not with the idea that they were wonderful, or even remarkable, but just "for instance."

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

Catbalogan, Samar, P. I.

A VULNERABLE DOCTRINE.

An item in the news from the coast states that the Germans of South Brazil are preparing to set up a government of their own. There are some tens of thousands of Germans there and they have established, over a great area, the domestic institutions of the Fatherland. A traveler finds the spoken and printed language, schools, dress, architecture, business and social customs all German, and a more intense Teutonic patriotism among the people—for blood always flows more warmly about the extremities than at the heart—than is to be found on the Unter den Linden itself. Naturally such a community, containing all the elements of a well-organized state except actual control of the machinery, chafes for the wider privileges which are enjoyed throughout South America by men of Latin blood.

Sooner or later there will be a revolution. The southern States of Brazil will be separated from the northern with a political center in Rio Grande do Sul, and the spectacle of a German republic will be presented. Of course the new government will make good, for the Germans are too numerous and powerful and can acquire arms and organization too easily, to be overcome by the Brazilians. Success means recognition by the United States, including, of course, the Monroe doctrine.

Now we come to the possibility of a crucial test of the Monroe doctrine. The Germans in South Brazil are imperialists, not republicans or social democrats like those who, by hundreds of thousands, have sought homes in the United States. They are in Brazil to further the Pan-Germanic idea; to help build up a colonial empire for the Kaiser to rule and his manufacturers to supply. Suppose they establish a republic merely for ad-interim convenience and then, following the general lines of the Texas precedent, ask for annexation to Germany—what are we as promoters of the Monroe doctrine, going to do about it? Are we going to say to a free republic "You cannot dispose of your own property in your own way without our consent," and if Germany accepts the gift of her sons across the sea, say to her: "You must give back that property or fight us?" The mere statement of the case which, though hypothetical may be realized in practical politics at any time, shows how untenable the Monroe doctrine is save as the arbitrary fiat of immensely superior brute force. If such a preposterous policy is to be declared in the face of Europe it must sooner or later be fought for—and what American who can think consecutively for two minutes and isn't a professional military or naval man, wants to fight for it?

TO CUT OFF THE SUBSIDY

Though Wilder's Co. Counted on It.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, its former president, was introduced to the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday afternoon, as the new medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum. He had assumed the duties of that office the previous day. There were present Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; M. P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays and F. C. Smith, members; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief health officer; C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

MEASURE OF PROTECTION.

President Cooper reported the following draft of letter to be sent to Dr. Cofer, as suggested by the latter, which was adopted by the Board and immediately dispatched. It will be used as a circular to masters of incoming vessels:

(Copy.)

Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1903.
Dr. L. E. Cofer, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The Territorial Board of Health would respectfully request that when a representative of the U. S. M. H. Service, in boarding vessels, find such vessel with contagious or infectious diseases on board, not quarantinable by the U. S. M. H. Service, in order that no local laws be disobeyed that you will request the commanding officer of such vessel not to dock until the Territorial Board of Health has been notified and a representative of this Board investigates conditions and gives permission to land passengers. The diseases especially desired to quarantine against are: Variola, Varioloid, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

We should also like to have the boarding officer inform us of advanced cases of Pulmonary Phthisis on board of any incoming vessels, not, however, with the idea that we should use any quarantine measures against the vessel.

If you will kindly ask your boarding officer to hand the master of vessels which may have infectious or contagious diseases a copy of this request we would deem it a favor.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) CHAS. B. COOPER, M. D., President of the Board of Health.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A petition of Sam Ben to allow his wife to join him as a kokua at the Settlement was referred to Superintendent McVeigh.

Dr. C. L. Stow and Sanitary Inspector Bowman wrote from Hilo to request the condemnation of certain swamp land belonging to the Government. The matter was referred to the Attorney General.

Further time was given the committee to investigate and report on the closing of cemeteries.

Dr. Pratt submitted a list of articles for the new dispensary with carpenter and plumbing work. The cost amounted to \$1388.95, but it was mentioned it would bear cutting down.

MEMORY OF KA-NE.

Mr. Robinson read a report, signed by himself and Mr. Smith, submitting the following resolution on the death of S. K. Ka-ne, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from among us S. K. Ka-ne, member of the Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii; be it therefore.

"Resolved, That we the members of the said Board of Health, individually and as a body, feel the loss sustained by this Board to be unspeakable.

"That we mourn him not only as a respected co-worker but as a true friend of every member of the Board.

"That we deeply appreciate having had the benefit of his legal knowledge and wisdom in many of our deliberations and of having enjoyed the advantages of personal contact with our deceased member of this Board; further be it.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent with our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

"That a copy of these resolutions be duly spread upon the minutes of this Board in meeting assembled."

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Dr. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter reported health conditions in the Orient as follows:

Hongkong, two weeks to November 24—Plague cases, 4; deaths, 4.
Shanghai, two weeks to November 24—Smallpox cases, 0; deaths, 6.
Nagasaki, two weeks to November 20—Cholera cases, 33; deaths, 18.
Kobe, two weeks to December 2—Clean.

Yokohama, two weeks to November 21—Plague (doubtful) cases, 2; deaths, 1.

MOLOKAI STEAMER SERVICE.

President Cooper, introducing the subject of the following letter from Wilder's Steamship Co., explained that the proposition to stop payment of the Molokai steamer subsidy was part of a scheme of economy discussed with Governor Carter:

"Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 16, 1903.

"Dr. Charles B. Cooper, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of December 15 in which you ask if the

HARD FOUGHT TESTIMONY

Much Talk Before Witness Can Testify.

Judge Gear has begun holding night sessions for the Jones murder trial. A large part of yesterday, again, was consumed in a legal dispute over the admissibility of evidence.

FOUR DOCTORS CALLED.

It was agreed, on the suggestion of the Attorney General, that Drs. J. T. Wayson, F. L. Miner, A. N. Sinclair and A. G. Hodgins be sworn together, have the hypothetical question that the defense put to Dr. Mays read to them and then each be examined in turn upon the question, the others being excluded from the courtroom.

Before it came to the question, Dr. Wayson was being examined by Mr. Peters on his qualifications when Mr. Dunne objected. The other doctors were asked to retire and Dr. Wayson's examination proceeded. He was acting superintendent of the Territorial Insane Asylum for five months. Cases of mental disease had come within the scope of his practice. He had read various treatises on mental disease and he subscribed to the New York Medical Journal, which contained articles on the treatment of the insane amongst its usual subject matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunne, the witness admitted he was not a specialist on insanity. Mr. Dunne objected to his competency as a witness. Judge Gear quoted Jones on Evidence to show that a physician did not need to be a specialist to testify in cases of insanity. He asked if the defense wished to show that the authority quoted was not correct. Mr. Dunne offered to produce authorities showing that the most modern practice was to exclude expert evidence of other than specialists.

SIDE OBJECTION.

Previously Mr. Dunne had objected to the hypothetical question unless it had not been seen by the witness, or discussed with him, since it was put to Dr. Mays, on the ground that while that witness was being examined all other medical witnesses were excluded from the courtroom. Judge Gear ruled that this point should not be taken up until Dr. Wayson's qualifications were decided. Mr. Dunne was presenting his argument against Dr. Wayson when the noon recess was reached.

Judge Gear having ruled that Dr. Wayson was a competent witness, at 2:51 the jury was called in and the doctor's examination proceeded on the main question.

Porter Boyd Coming.

W. Porter Boyd is expected to visit here next spring. In a letter to John Dias, who was with Boyd while he was United States Shipping Commissioner, the latter states that he will arrive here about March. He does not state whether Mrs. Boyd will accompany him or not. Boyd says business in Shanghai is not quite so brisk as formerly and positions there for Americans are scarce.

subsidy now paid for weekly passenger service to various ports on the Island of Molokai, Lanai and Maui could not be dispensed with, through the fact that retrenchment is necessary in the expenditures of the Board of Health.

"We would say that this subsidy is paid to insure communication between Honolulu and ports which would otherwise be absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. The business offered by the windward ports on the Island of Molokai and the Island of Lanai is so small that the gross returns would not pay for the coal alone consumed in the service between them, and the necessity for this service is evidenced by the fact that the Legislature has made a regular appropriation for this purpose for a long term of years.

"In submitting tenders for service to the Leper Settlement we based our rates on the fact that this subsidy would be paid, and in submitting tenders for mail contracts this matter also was taken into consideration. Further, while this subsidy does not apply directly in all cases to the transportation of leper suspects to Honolulu, we have given this matter considerable weight when making a charge of the latter service.

"We would also state that we have ordered a new steamer to run on the route covered by this subsidy, presuming that after the Legislature had made a provision for this service there would be no doubt as to the availability of the funds.

"For the foregoing reasons, and having acted in good faith presuming that this subsidy would be continued, we have taken steps to provide a first-class service under its terms, and should the same be discontinued we should suffer a very heavy financial loss. We accordingly request that the same be not withdrawn.

"Very truly yours,
"WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.,
"C. L. Wight, President."

Dr. Cooper thought the matter was one that chiefly concerned the Treasury Department.

Mr. Smith did not think the service was the Board's business at all.

It was voted to lay the letter on the table.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.
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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Manager.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 18

THE VISITING FLEET.

Three first-class battleships and four cruisers, constituting the strongest naval force ever seen in these waters—and a stronger one than was ever assembled at a western mainland port of the United States—is a demonstration which must mean something in international politics. Just what, remains to be discovered. The probability is that in sending the fleet here the Government wished to be prepared for any contingencies which might arise in connection with the trouble on the isthmus, whether local to Central and South America or foreign as respects Europe. It is such a naval move as England, has often made in the Mediterranean, especially when something was on with Turkey.

The great display of warships is an impressive lesson to ourselves in the growth and improvement of the American navy. It is only fourteen years ago that Honolulu rejoiced in the presence of a squadron which it hailed as formidable—the wooden cruisers Trenton, Vandalla and Nipsic. How out-of-date the wooden warship now seems; how out-of-date it actually is. Probably the New Orleans would take a contract single-handed to blow three ships of the Trenton, Vandalla and Nipsic class out of water.

Will the next fourteen years show a like development in structural efficiency? Probably the limit in size of battleships has been reached owing to the average depth of harbors; but there remain to be compassed achievements in speed, in gun-range and accuracy, and in the quality of armor-plate. Then again are the submarine and aerial possibilities which, in a few years' time may render the great battleships as obsolete as the seventy-four gun frigates became when the "cheese box on a raft" steamed into the naval arena. Perhaps—who knows?—the arrival here of a typical United States naval fleet in 1917 will be signaled by the sudden appearance off the bar of some trifling eruption from the deep in the form of submarine coming towers and that the entire personnel of the fleet will not number 100 men.

But the future can take care of itself; at present we are celebrating the arrival of the finest battleships of the American navy in the Pacific and of cruisers worthy of such company. It is needless to say that they are welcome to a community which is American in its sympathies and aspirations as well as in its flag; and that, while the ships are here the hospitality of Honolulu will justify its ancient fame.

A San Domingo annexation movement has begun in Congress. It was there before, some thirty or more years ago, backed by a treaty by which San Domingo offered itself to the United States. But those were the days of Charles Sumner, the original mug-wump, and he was able to put the treaty on the shelf. Now, in the course of events, we see that San Domingo ought to have been acquired. Since then European powers have built up great interests there and now they are threatening to use their footholds to obstruct the policy of the United States and if possible to acquire, in Samana bay, a naval station on the route to the canal. To prevent any such move as that is a settled American policy; and annexation is the only recourse. How it can be brought about without convicting the United States of piracy is hard to see; but perhaps Jimenez can be landed somewhere long enough to form a treaty-making government.

The rule of evening dress at the Opera House has a tendency to make the audiences small and select. Dramatic companies prefer to have their audiences large and miscellaneous, so an effort is being made to induce the patrons of the Opera House to appear in more democratic attire. This is desired, particularly, while the families of naval officers—who don't carry many wardrobe trunks—are in port. Whether the change can be brought about we do not venture to predict, there being so many people who have no chance to show their costliest garb to the public save in the theater. It can't be done at the football games and it would be bad form to do it at church. Only the theater is left.

The Democrats of the Senate, in deciding to ratify the Panama treaty, have acted from broadly patriotic motives. The building of a canal was, fifty years ago, a Democratic policy of State and time has not changed the argument in favor of it. But it requires moral courage for the Democrats to espouse their own "imperialist" issue for the sake of giving commerce a great utility, yet they are showing it and deserve to have the fact put to their credit.

An old friend of '23, Lieutenant Commander Rush, is here on the Albany. As a junior lieutenant he raised the flag of the Stevens' protectorate and was identified with the entire stay of the Boston. He returns to see the Stars and Stripes where he put them, with no Blount anywhere in sight to haul them down.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Ten years ago this week some two thousand of the American citizens of Honolulu, including nearly all the members of the local G. A. R., were in arms against the United States Government. It was one of the most remarkable and impressive spectacles the varied history of Hawaii ever gave; and its results were far-reaching in the development of constitutional authority here.

Up to the actual demand of Minister Willis for the restoration of the Queen no one on the American side of the question believed such a thing possible. Opposition to kingship was the corner-stone of American liberties. Whenever there had been an uprising in Europe against the throne and scepter American sympathy, official as well as private, had gone out to it. Our people had sympathized with the French revolution; they had done something for Greece against Turkey; they were hand-in-glove with Kossuth against Austria; they had welcomed three Republican experiments in France and one in Spain; yet here was the United States government condemning an American colony, owning the greater part of Hawaii, for overthrowing a Queen who had abolished the Constitution and put herself in its place; not only condemning the colony but threatening to rebuild the throne. Astonishment came upon Honolulu like a fog. What was the United States thinking of? Would it attempt to enforce its Minister's demand? If it did not intend to do so why did it make a demand at all? Surely a great power would not "run a bluff." Yet here were the cold facts: Acting upon orders from Washington, brought by a revenue cutter, Minister Willis had called upon the new American officer to make way for the old Royalist order.

There were two United States warships in the harbor, the Philadelphia and Adams, commanded by Rear Admiral Irwin. One of the first acts of the Hawaiian government, after transmitting to Minister Willis its official refusal to abdicate, was to suspend permission for the United States naval forces to come ashore without passes. A violation of this order would, of course, have to be construed as an act of war. The Citizens' Guard was summoned, the palace fortified with sand-bags and artillery, guards with telescopes were put on the tower of the palace to watch the warships, the Royalists were under surveillance by special police and in that state of preparation and anxiety Honolulu waited for the news which should follow the arrival at San Francisco of the revenue cutter which carried to the nearest telegraph station the defiance of the Provisional government.

Things were ready on the warships also. Shore cannon, with wheels and caissons, were piled on deck and small arms stacked there; the men were in service dress; the boats were ready for instant launching. Long afterwards it was known that, if forces had been ordered to land they would have gone by night to Waikiki and entered the town by that route.

Of course the Provisional government was not expecting to "fight the United States," but it felt able to stand off all the men the ships could land until word could be sent to the mainland that President Cleveland was making war without the authority of Congress. The possibility of such an act had already been written in a letter addressed to high officials and concealed in guava jelly which had been sent on board the departing revenue cutter. No fear was expressed that the ships would bombard the town; there was too much foreign property exposed. If fighting came it would be street-fighting. The Royalists had been generally disarmed; the battle would be between 2000 Provisionals and 500 seamen from the two ships, most of the latter being in full sympathy with the American cause.

It was a queer situation, unparalleled in our own or perhaps in American history. The Japanese consul-general offered hospitality to the wives and children of Americans who might have to fight other Americans in defense of basic American principles. Grand Army men, old and infirm, called on President Dole asking permission to stand where they could shoot at the American flag and the blue uniform in the cause of Hawaii's ultimate annexation to the United States. Officers from the fleet came ashore on passes and secretly gave the Executive or the militia pointers of value if a fight came off. One officer said: "You needn't be afraid of killing Americans in my battalion. All but four of my men are foreigners." "For God's sake, stand your ground!" advised one naval man, "for if you do we will not go to extremes." Some said that Admiral Irwin would refuse to fire on his fellow-countrymen, but later the Admiral told his brother, Minister Irwin, that he should have obeyed orders.

There was little sleep in Honolulu until, after many days, the news came that Congress had taken the Hawaiian matter from the hands of Cleveland and that, for all time, our cause was safe from American interference. Congress might not annex, but it would not destroy. What had been done here would stand as long as we ourselves should stand. And so, on the day when that news came, the Stars and Stripes were raised for an all night vigil on a hundred flagstaves and Honolulu, going to bed at eight o'clock, slept profoundly until returning light showed a sky almost blazing with the national colors—the harbingers of a new era.

Ten years have passed and Hawaii is in the United States, soon to become the American Gibraltar of the Pacific. There are those who have doubted the Americanism of the men who risked their lives during that black December week of 1893—but they were not here when the great test came; and if they had been they would never have forgotten the heights to which the old American spirit rose when men were ready to shed blood rather than let an outrage upon liberty be consummated under the American flag by high officials who were bent on misusing it for their own political ends.

ENTERTAINING THE FLEET.

It appears that the Chamber of Commerce committee in conference with a committee of the Merchants' Association is not in favor of "spending money" on the United States fleet. The committee of the Chamber consists of Mr. F. M. Swamy, Mr. James Dowsett and Mr. James Gordon Spencer. The proposal of the Merchants' Association was to take an active interest in plans to entertain the naval guests, seamen as well as officers, so as to invest their visit with some of the charm of old-time Hawaiian hospitality. The answer of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce implies that the game is hardly worth the candle.

The Advertiser, with due respect to the conservative views of many of the older members of the Chamber, believes that the Merchants' Association more nearly represents, in this matter, the wishes of the people of Honolulu. It is the local and patriotic desire to show the two Admirals and their gallant men that this place, as an American seaport, has lost none of the open-hearted hospitality which made it welcome visiting warships so enthusiastically in the old monarchical days. Time was when a British, French, German or American man-of-war could not enter port without a welcome which became memorable in the annals of society and sport. Public bodies as well as private citizens did their part. Surely it is not for us, as an American community, to forget all these traditions and treat the greatest naval force which ever honored us with its presence as if it were a body of steerage passengers stopping in on tramp steamers.

Money is being spent like water to attract tourists. Here are three or four thousand strangers at our gates whom it has cost us nothing to get, but whom we may properly—and wisely—spend something to entertain. The Chamber of Commerce has helped in the enterprise; will it not out of its abundant means, do something in aid of the other? The Advertiser believes that, on second thoughts, it will; and that even the distinguished foreigners on the roll of membership, remembering the kind of reception given vessels under their own national flags in the past, will not permit themselves to stand in the way of fitting honors to vessels of war under the Stars and Stripes.

It isn't the fault of the Land Court that it has not done business, but that of a public which lacks appreciation. A heavy land dealer said the other day that he should never buy real estate here, where titles are so much affected by ancient rights of tenure, without a Torrens law certificate, and he was quite right. Such a certificate absolutely settles the title to land and is worth all it costs. Nothing but the habit of taking things for granted in Honolulu keeps real estate owners from making full use of the opportunity now given them.

The reciprocity bill giving Cuban planters a chance to compete with American beet farmers and cane-growers will become a law and if not heard from adversely in the next elections, may stimulate a desire to give the Philippine sugar men a like advantage. It appears to be part of the white man's burden to make the "lesser breeds" under the law prosperous at his expense.

The arrival of the Gilbertians in their old home is reported and the next news will probably be that they are home sick for Hawaii. Twenty years' residence here must have weaned them from the Gilbert Islands better than they knew.

The Independent assumes that Boston is a Republican city gone Democratic, which is about as near as the Independent ever gets to the facts of American politics.

If the schools could have been drawn up to see the fleet come in it would have been a deeper lesson in patriotism than a hundred flag exercises.

With upwards of 3000 men paid off here and intent on leaving their money ashore, Honolulu bids fair to have a memorable Christmas.

The Advertiser has reason to predict that in ten years' time the island of Oahu will be one of the four most strongly fortified and garrisoned strongholds under the American flag—the Malta of the Pacific.

A private letter from Los Angeles The Sunday Advertiser is the best advertising medium in this city today but it is not fully appreciated by merchants. Everybody reads the paper as anyone can see by watching the newsboys, and its circulation is greater than that of the city edition of the daily Advertiser, which leads in its field. No more favorable medium for reaching the public was ever presented here.

Mr. Cleveland chooses to be a sage instead of a Presidential candidate and as such will secure an old age of dignified leisure and national respect. It is remarkable how public opinion—the best public opinion—in the United States has reversed itself in regard to Cleveland, perhaps by comparison with other political leaders of a later day. This is not a tribute to genius or to brilliancy, for the former President has neither, but to a man of good executive mind who can be relied upon to take counsel of his conscience. Such men are rare in American or any other politics; when found they are cherished and their names live after them in affectionate speech as well as in the formal tomes of history.

On Saturday and Sunday twenty-five hundred people are said to have arrived, taking advantage of the cheap railroad rates offered them. What might not be done for Hawaii with cheap steamer fares.

POLITICS AND PATRONAGE.

It is the duty of the Supervisors elected on the Republican ticket to stand pat for their party and divide none of the advantages gained by Republicans at the polls with the Home Rulers. They should agree among themselves upon a chairman and stay bound by their caucus action; and whatever patronage there may be, should be used to obtain efficient and honest men from the ranks of the Republican party and no other, and thereby strengthen the organization and fulfill the expectations of the majority of the voters.

These are the simplest rules of political fidelity. They cannot be violated save in extraordinary circumstances such as are presented when Kumalae came up for Speaker. No such circumstances now show themselves and no Republican Supervisor can hope to make a patronage deal with the Home Rulers and retain the confidence of the party which expects its elected candidates to help rather than hinder the fulfillment of its pledges to give the people a sound and economical administration of public affairs.

Nor is the case changed when the Home Rulers ask favors for an alleged Republican. Any man they want in office is one who has either done something to help their party or has promised so to do; and if the office is one controlling large patronage, as is that of Road Supervisor of the Fourth District, Home Rule preference for the incumbent must be classed with the sort of gratitude which expresses itself in a lively sense of favors to come. Now we submit that such favors belong, under Republican auspices, to the Republican rank and file only. There are plenty of good men to be found in the party for road work and if it is given to them to do they will labor hard in the next campaign and cement the organization; and Home Rulers, getting nothing, will see a very practical reason indeed to enlist in the Republican ranks. On the other hand if Home Rulers are supported by the Republicans and given reason to feel that they have compelled such support, there can nothing be done with them. They will stay Home Rulers and let well enough alone.

The scarcity of cotton has caused mills to shut down in New England but it has brought a sudden rush of prosperity to the cotton planters of the South. So things in that respect are fairly even. The general state of business in the country, though not at high water mark, is good enough to avert the danger of hard times. Foreign trade is looking up, the staple crops of the past autumn are selling well and the influx of gold is normal. Many of the shut-downs of industrial plants are due to the strikes organized to serve the ends of warring delegates and other agitators. Capital responds to the threats of unions by closing its works, to wait until unionism smooths down its arrogance. This state of things is noticeable in the building trades. But behind all the trouble is a vast country overflowing with wealth and enterprise and hopeful of the future.

If the truth were known, Honolulu would stand forth as one of the greatest slaveholding cities of the new world. Those who get inside glimpses of life among the yardboys and in the parlors of Chinatown, know that women are being sold over and over again. When a Japanese coolie goes back home he is quite as likely to sell his wife as to take her with him. Such things are done quietly and as the women rarely complain the authorities learn but little. Occasionally a case of peonage crops up here and is tried in court; but it is only a specimen brick from a great edifice of crime.

The Advertiser's New Year edition of twenty-four pages, of which an immense issue will be made, is to contain an exhaustive illustrated article on Pearl Harbor. There will be other attractive features, making the paper of especial advantage to advertisers and to people engaged in promoting the tourist trade. It would be advisable to place orders early for copies of the great Annual.

The lady who rescued Mark Twain's tribute to Hawaii from a transient speech and sent it here for publication, complains of the changes in the text which appear in some of the literature issued by the Promotion Committee. The point she makes is well taken and we trust, before the prose poem appears in our magazine advertisements it will be returned to its original and incomparable form. Somebody attempted to bring the tribute up to date and the Promotion Committee, by mistake, got hold of the spoiled version. The poem now resembles a necklace of pearls with a perfect gem taken out here and there and a cheap one substituted.

Each ship of Rear Admiral Evans' squadron will have a special day in the Advertiser. This morning we give the flagship Kentucky a chance, putting into readable form all the current facts about the fine new armor-clad and printing a full roster of the officers and crew. Tomorrow the Wisconsin will have its turn and on Sunday the Oregon will come in for attention. Special days for the junior flagship New Orleans and for her sister cruisers will follow. All these articles will be well illustrated.

The transport Thomas will be the next army boat to touch at Honolulu. She is due to leave San Francisco January 1st.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Governor Taft and family will be here on the next Korea. The Governor is slated for Secretary of War. It is likely that a public reception will be given him.

Judge Little and Sheriff Andrews are moving for the pardon of Egunoki Matsubaro, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in Hilo. It is probable that the desired executive clemency will be exercised on Christmas Day.

Judge Dole sustained the demurrer to the libel of the O. & O. steamer Gaelic, brought by two Chinese for being placed in Asiatic steamer for being paying European steamer fare. Libellants are given until Saturday to amend their complaint.

Possibly the expenditure for the Land Registration Court will be suspended, as it has amounted thus far to \$2000 with only \$30 in fees as a setoff. Only one case has been entered in the court. It looks as if land-owners had to hustle so much for land taxes that they have no time to worry over titles.

A large wholesale house in Los Angeles advertises a "Hawaiian Blend" coffee in this way: "A smooth, even satisfying coffee. A rich, pure, delicious beverage. No one ever drank a better coffee than Newmark's Hawaiian Blend. Put up in pound packages that keep out all dust. Never sold in bulk. Imported, roasted and packed by Newmark Bros."—Paradise of the Pacific.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A writ of error has been sued out in Supreme Court by W. R. Castle vs. the Kapoli Estate. Error is assigned in the judgment for the Kapoli Estate given in the Circuit Court.

Some of the school collections for the St. Louis Exposition are coming into the Education office. Among them are the 105 specimens of all different Hawaiian woods, polished by pupils of the Normal school. The Kaunamunu school collection will be viewed at the school today by Superintendent Atkinson and others. It is said to be very fine.

Treasurer A. N. Kopoika fathers a County Act test case in a suit against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, to restrain him from transferring the Honolulu Water Works to the "so-called Board of Supervisors" of Oahu county. Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, is also cited as a respondent. The Treasurer has applied to Auditor Fisher for a warrant to pay Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper a retainer fee of \$250 as counsel for complainant.

At the meeting of the Portuguese Republican Club this week to consider the matter of night schools there was no quorum, but it was agreed to have the officers talk over the matter and report to a meeting in February. The object of the schools is to teach the pupils in English so that they may be qualified to vote. Although names of lecturers have been discussed, the same as those previously mentioned by the Advertiser, none have been appointed yet, nor teachers for the schools. It may be mentioned that this paper's former informant claimed to be one of the designated teachers.

There is talk of various entertainments to be given within a week or so by Governor Carter to military and naval officers.

John F. Colburn, manager of the Kapoli Estate, Ltd., announces an offer of \$200,000 received from London for the residence of Princess David and Cupid at Waikiki.

Attorney General Andrews has not had time to give a formal opinion on the question of a retainer for Treasurer Kopoika's counsel in the County Act case. He will defend the case for Superintendent Holloway. The Treasurer may in case of an adverse opinion, bring a mandamus suit to make the Auditor issue a warrant for the fee of \$250.

The Superintendent of Public Works has taken up the sometime suspended project of putting a gate in the corner of the Capitol grounds fence at King and Richards streets and laying a path therefrom to the front of the Capitol. Mr. Holloway will also lay a path from the Richards street gate to the King street gate. Both the new paths will touch a circular walk around the band stand.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

makes pale, thin children fat and chubby. Overcomes wasting tendencies and brings back rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

It's surprising how quickly children respond to Scott's Emulsion. It contains just the element of nourishment their little bodies need. They thrive on it.

Even a few drops in the baby's bottle have a noticeable effect for good. Nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for growing children.

Why do substitutes for Scott's Emulsion cost less? Because they're worth less. With one you wait in vain for the benefits you had looked for. In Scott's Emulsion you get them. It never disappoints. That's worth the few cents difference in cost.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

VENTURA LOST MAN OVERBOARD

Joe Fennel, the fifth cook on the Ventura, was lost overboard last Monday afternoon while the vessel was in mid-ocean. Whether the man committed suicide or fell overboard no one on the steamer knows. Fennel joined the ship three or four trips ago. He was an Englishman thirty-seven years of age. Monday afternoon a water tender who was caring for some parrots thought he saw a man disappear through No. 3 porthole but when he went to investigate could find no trace of anything. He told none of the ship's officers about the affair until the following morning when it was learned that Fennel had been missing since the previous evening. Fennel was intoxicated during the first days of the voyage, and the purser would not pay him off in that condition, but on the morning of his disappearance he was sober enough. The effects of the man were turned over to the shipping commissioner upon the arrival of the Ventura yesterday.

OUR METHODS IN MORO LAND.

Let it be trusted that General Weyer of immortal memory does not read the Manila Cadenews, else he might run across this account of how General Leonard Wood is prosecuting his campaign against the Moros.

The Moros are implacable. They demand revenge for an insult to their creed which resulted from an order of Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers of the Fifteenth Cavalry, which regiment was recently relieved from garrison duty at Jolo.

A "juramentado" was shot to death on the streets of Jolo after he had partially disemboweled a member of B. Troop of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

One of the bullets ranged upward through the fanatic's body and killed the chief bugler of the Fifteenth.

Colonel Rodgers ordered the dead fanatic buried with a pig.

No greater insult can be shown the pork-shunning Mohammedans.

A deep grave was dug just outside the walls of the City at Jolo.

Stark naked the "juramentado" was thrown into it.

Above the grave was placed a deer-skin from which was hung a large dead pig.

The animal's throat was cut and the blood allowed to fall upon the Moro's body.

The burial rite began at high noon. The event had been advertised and more than 2,000 fully armed Moros witnessed it.

Near the grave was drawn up a dismounted squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Close behind the Cavalry the grim-faced soldiers of the First Battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry stood ready for instant action.

A short distance across the plain from the troops crowded the sullen Moros.

Many of their kris blades were bare and many a long-unused Remington loaded.

The Infantry and Cavalry carried 200 rounds to a man and all magazines and chambers were loaded.

Colonel Rodgers superintended the giving of the lesson.

No details tending to impress it upon the Moro mind were omitted even if they did smack of barbarism.

There was not a moment during the event that the soldiers were not expectant of instant attack from the savage horde about them.

The suspense was thrilling. It was like the campaigning days. The shades of evening were beginning to fall when the bugle sounded and the troops marched back to their quarters.

Charles Dole has been pronounced out of danger by his attending physicians. He still remains at the home of Edgar Henriques, Nuuanu valley, where he was carried when the accident happened a week ago last Saturday.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president's message has been transmitted to congress. Its principal features are as follows:

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The congress has created the department of commerce and labor, including the bureau of corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the federal antitrust law, and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the interstate commerce commission.

The preliminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department of labor has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small. The department of commerce and labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation, but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor.

Capital and Labor.
The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Heartly recognition is given the far reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals—that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike, asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannical interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe the rights of others.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.
From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated \$509,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were \$508,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, \$9,000,000 less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year the surplus would be reduced by, approximately, \$30,000,000. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and, though the first year thereafter still showed a

surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case, it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we cannot afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well being.

Needs of Financial Situation.
The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask for consideration of the congress for these questions.

[The president commends the work of the international monetary conference and advises its continuance.]

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the congress direct the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general and the secretary of commerce and labor, associated with such a representation from the senate and house of representatives as the congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American line will expire in 1905. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.
We cannot have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country. At present some districts which need immigrants have none, and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for those already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur V. Briesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the secretary of commerce and labor.

Naturalization Frauds.
The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the attorney general and the consequent prosecutions reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the country, and it is established beyond doubt that very many so called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the supreme court of the United States, an "inestimable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization, and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right and by means of fraud and corruption.

The federal grand jury lately in session in New York city dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of the congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the attorney general.

Public Land and Postal Frauds.
In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general. Accordingly (by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of Feb. 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 854, 904), the congress appropriated for the purpose of enforcing the various federal trust and interstate commerce laws the sum of \$500,000, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the employment of special counsel and agents in the department of justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the ut-

most importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available under the direction of the attorney general and until used, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern. By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries thousands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders.

Through frauds, forgeries and perjuries and by shameless bribes the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated and so that the government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

Need for Treaties Making Bribery Extraditable.

Steps have been taken by the state department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace.

Alaskan Boundary.

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding on the Alaskan boundary question through a joint high commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed Jan. 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Elihu Root, secretary of war; Henry Cabot Lodge, a senator of the United States, and George Turner, an ex-senator of the United States, while Great Britain named the Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, lord chief justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jette, K. C. M. G., retired judge of the supreme court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. This tribunal met in London on Sept. 3 under the presidency of Lord Alverstone. On the 20th of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the convention. By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tidewater inlets and sinuosities of the coast, is confirmed; the entrance to Portland canal, concerning which legitimate doubt appeared, is defined as passing by Tongass inlet and to the northward of Wales and Pearse islands; a line is drawn from the head of Portland canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying between Portland canal and Mount St. Elias and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of ten marine leagues, stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn canal and its branches.

While the line so traced follows the provisional demarcation of 1878 at the crossing of the Stikine river and that of 1890 at the summits of the White and Chilkoot passes, it runs much farther inland from the Khehni than the temporary line of the later modus vivendi and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine river and Glacier creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

[The president here recapitulates the details of the imbroglio between European powers and Venezuela and the reference of certain points of the controversy to The Hague tribunal through the influence of the United States. This he calls a victory for American diplomacy and a triumph for international arbitration. He advocates an extension of international law to exempt all private property at sea from capture of destruction by forces of belligerent powers.]

International Arbitration.

Last year the Interparliamentary union for international arbitration met at Vienna, 600 members of the differ-

ent legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our congress extending an invitation. Like The Hague tribunal, this interparliamentary union is one of the forces tending toward peace among the nations of the earth, and it is entitled to our support. I trust the invitation can be extended.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our vice consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet. Our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The government of the sultan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our minister; the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish government remain friendly. Our claims founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amicable adjustment.

Relations With China.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiation, places our commercial relations with the great oriental empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past.

I trust that the congress will continue to favor in all proper ways this Louisiana Purchase exposition. This exposition commemorates the Louisiana purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific.

The acquisition of the Oregon country, including the present states of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of immense importance in our history, first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard and making ready the way for our ascendancy in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Ore., by an exposition in the summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the national government.

Development of Alaska.

I call your special attention to the territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, if wisely handled and kept under national control, will be a business as permanent as any other and of the utmost importance to the people. The forests, if properly guarded, will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stock raising, although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country. Proper land laws should be enacted and the survey of the public lands immediately begun. Coal land laws should be provided whereby the coal land entryman may make his location and secure patent under methods kindred to those now prescribed for homestead and mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries, exclusively under government control, should be established. The cable should be extended from Sitka westward. Wagon roads and trails should be built and the building of railroads promoted in all legitimate ways. Lighthouses should be built along the coast. Attention should be paid to the needs of the Alaska Indians. Provision should be made for an officer, with deputies, to study their needs, relieve their immediate wants and help them adapt themselves to the new conditions.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for building lighthouses in Hawaii and taking possession of those already built. The territory should be reimbursed for whatever amounts it has already expended for lighthouses. The governor should be empowered to suspend or remove any official appointed by him, without submitting the matter to the legislature.

The Philippines and Porto Rico.

Of our insular possessions, the Philippines and Porto Rico, it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them. Yet the congress should ever keep in mind that a peculiar obligation rests upon us to further in every way the welfare of these communities. The Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would, of course, be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain, and the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the main reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrupulous care has been taken in the choice of governmental agents and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition

of the islands is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual and moral advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

Preservation of Forests.

The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the west is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands.

The study of the opportunities of reclamation of the vast extent of arid land shows that whether this reclamation is done by individuals, corporations or the state, the sources of water supply must be effectively protected and the reservoirs guarded by the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of the streams. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands, is recognized now as never before. It is recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those involving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture.

The cotton growing states have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

No other class of our citizens deserves so well of the nation as those to whom the nation owes its very being, the veterans of the civil war. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the pension bureau in expediting and disposing of pension claims. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, the bureau settled 251,982 claims, an average of 825 claims for each working day of the year. The number of settlements since July 1, 1903, has been in excess of last year's average, approaching 1,000 claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

Extension of Civil Service Rules.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil service rules. This was 32,672 more than during the preceding year and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the departments of the government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil service act.

The Army and Navy.

The effect of the laws providing a general staff for the army and for the more effective use of the national guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the national guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit. The government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country.

I heartily congratulate the congress upon the steady progress in building up the American navy. We cannot afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the navy department and the officers of the navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations, and the standard of marksmanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashore is indispensable, but the highest duty of a naval officer is to exercise command at sea. It is eminently desirable that a naval general staff should be established.

Isthmian Canal.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the congress authorized the president to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the isthmus of Panama, it being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time recourse should be had to building a canal through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alternative, as I am enabled to lay before the senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the isthmus of Panama. This was the route which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal.

When the congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia the essence of the condition, of course, referred to the government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the

territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the president to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the isthmus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled.

For 400 years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations, on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus and on the other hand to the civilized world, whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Last spring a treaty concluded between the representatives of the republic of Colombia and of our government was ratified by the senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own, for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian congress adjourned that not the slightest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them.

Revolution in Panama.

The people of Panama had long been discontented with the republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the canal treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Colombian government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretary Cass and Seward, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto government of Panama was recognized.

Under such circumstances the government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the inter-oceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims or out of respect to the governmental impotence or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

New Treaty With Panama.

Every effort has been made by the government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed, and Colombia, by her persistence in repudiating the advances that have been made, has forced us for the sake of our own honor and of the interest and well being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By its terms our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American congress to do its part, and forthwith this republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

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Thomas Fitch for complainant; Robertson & Wilder for respondent.

NO CASE FOR EQUITY.

Chief Justice Fear, in concurring, gives his reasons for considering the case not one for equitable relief. He says the circumstances must be con-

"I am convinced that the ends of justice would be subserved by granting affirmative relief against this most inequitable transaction, at least to the extent of affirming the decree rendered by the Circuit Judge."

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for the privilege granted to the Parker

DAVID L. WITHERINGTON.
2647—Dec. 19, 22.

These organizations will in turn get together and formulate plans, and draw up some kind of a program of sports, which may be discussed at the meeting of the Merchants' Association on Friday.

baseball leagues. It is expected that these organizations will in turn get together and formulate plans, and draw up some kind of a program of sports, which may be discussed at the meeting of the Merchants' Association on Fri-

2647—Dec. 19, 32.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

County government has been the chief topic of the discussion in the commercial world during the past week and it is likely to occupy the attention of business men for some months to come. The one thing that stands out as prominent in all the discussions is the fact that Hawaii will inaugurate her county government on January 4th, without any assurance of its stability, for it is generally taken as certain that neither Congress or the Supreme Court will act in the matter until after the Christmas holidays.

What is equally certain is that the counties will start business on January 4th, without a cent to their credit, which, however, is a good deal better condition of affairs than prevails in many of the older communities on the mainland. Treasurer Kopeikai was asked yesterday how much money he expected to have on hand, January 4th, to turn over to the counties. "Not a bean," was his emphatic reply. Treasurer Kopeikai hopes, however, to have some money available for the use of the counties after the first month.

Treasurer Kopeikai's statement of Territorial finances made to Governor Carter for December 10th shows a balance in the treasury amounting to over \$300,000, a good portion of which is likely to be paid out before the counties are given an opportunity of laying hands upon it. This report is as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DECEMBER 10, 1903.

Current Account—	Balance December 10, 1903.....	\$ 295,305.55
Fire Claims Account—	Balance December 10, 1903.....	14,617.49
	Total December 10, 1903.....	\$ 309,923.04
Warrants, Current Account—	Outstanding Warrants November 1, 1903.....	\$ 748,003.62
	Warrants drawn for month of November 1, 1903.....	212,688.21
	Warrants drawn December 5, 1903.....	26,477.09
	Warrants drawn December 10, 1903.....	34,957.85
	Total Warrants.....	\$ 1,022,126.77
Warrants paid in November, 1903, and entries made.....		\$886,906.44
Warrants paid to and including Dec. 10, 1903, to be entered.....		69,830.19
Total Warrants paid.....		\$ 956,736.63
Total Warrants outstanding December 10, 1903.....		\$ 66,680.12
Fire Claims Account—	Balance December 10, 1903, as above.....	\$ 14,617.49
Warrants paid, to be entered.....		10,728.56
Balance December 10, 1903.....		\$ 3,888.93
Loan Fund—	Warrants drawn Dec. 5, 1903, as reported by the Audit Office.....	\$ 1,852.63
	Warrants drawn Dec. 10, 1903, as reported by the Audit Office.....	8,103.14
	Total Warrants outstanding December 10, 1903.....	\$ 9,955.77
Obligations to be Paid—	Treasury Note due Dec. 11, 1903.....	\$ 3,000.00
	Interest Note due Dec. 11, 1903.....	70.00
	Treasury Note due Dec. 15, 1903.....	8,000.00
	Interest Note due Dec. 15, 1903.....	160.00
	Six months interest on bonds held in San Francisco, amounting to \$110,000 with commission and exchange, to be remitted about December 20, 1903.....	2,761.69
Total.....		\$ 13,991.69
Special Deposits—	Road Tax.....	\$ 18,753.47
	Land Sales.....	16,652.54
	Money Order.....	2,271.15
	1891-3 Warrants.....	54.30
	Total.....	\$ 37,731.46

A. N. KEOPIKAI,
Treasurer.

The Governor's retrenchment policy, by the way, is being much commented on and commended. It is realized that the legislature made many appropriations which need not necessarily be used, and it is also taken as a good lesson in economy for the counties. Nearly all the Departments may be reduced still further than was contemplated by the legislature, without materially decreasing the efficiency of the government and although some very proper works may suffer there is no other way out of the difficulties with which the Territory is now confronted.

The counties have no other recourse than economy open to them. Unless the banks come to their relief they will have to operate for the first few months without means of any kind. The recently elected officers are already figuring on doing without their salaries for the first six months of the year, and that is very likely what will be the result unless the status of the county act is finally settled soon. The taxes will begin coming in in March and with the income from licenses and special taxes, the counties might be able to worry along until the bulk of the taxes are paid in November, if they are given some help from the merchants. It is the merchants who are the ones most concerned in the legality of the county act, which accounts for their interest in "town meetings," and if the Bar Association does not prepare a test case, some of the merchants intend to do so.

THE GAS FRANCHISE.

Capitalists are ready to invest the money required to give Honolulu a gas system under the terms of the franchise granted by the last legislature to the late W. W. Dimond and his associates. Some time ago a representative of the California financial men interested was to have come to Honolulu to look over the ground, but it was decided later to first secure the approval of Congress, if that is deemed essential. A request has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior by local parties for a ruling as to whether the grant made by the legislature is sufficient, without a formal approval by Congress. Once this is decided it is expected that work in laying the mains and establishing the plant will not be long delayed.

FUEL AS OIL.

The limit is said to have been practically reached in the use of oil for fuel on Hawaiian plantations. Nearly all of the plantations on both Oahu and Maui are using fuel oil, but it is doubtful if its use will be extended to Kauai and Hawaii where the plantations do not depend upon pumping for irrigation. This is the opinion of C. C. Perkins, the agent here of the Union Oil Co., who believes the use of fuel oil has practically reached its limit on the sugar estates of the islands. He does not believe it would pay to erect tanks on either Hawaii or Kauai unless three or four of the larger plantations agree to the use of fuel oil and there is no probability of this as long as nature keeps up a bountiful supply of rain.

It is estimated that the islands now use in the neighborhood of 50,000 barrels of fuel oil monthly, nearly all of which is furnished by the Union Oil Co. This company supplies oil to the Hawaiian Commercial, Kihai, Haiku and Paia plantations on Maui and to Ewa, Waihi and Kahuku on this island. The Pacific Oil Transportation Co. supplies oil to two of the Oahu plantations, Oahu and Honolulu.

HOME COMMENT ON A NEW HILO COUNTY OFFICIAL

The Oregonian prints a picture of John U. Smith of Hilo with the following account of him:

FOREST GROVE, Or., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—John U. Smith, well known in Oregon, has been elected District Attorney for the County of East Hawaii, according to a letter just received by his cousin, Dr. C. L. Large. Mr. Smith is a native Oregonian, having been born in 1868, in Tillamook County. In 1890, at Napavine, Wash., he was married to Miss Mattie E. Koontz, who also graduated from Pacific University in 1889, with the degree of B. S. They have two daughters. He is of pioneer parentage, his father having crossed the plains in 1839, and his mother, six years later. His father, Sidney Smith, who died in the Cheha-

lem Valley in 1880, was a son of a Revolutionary Captain, and the grand-nephew of Ethan Allen, of Thunderoga fame.

He is a graduate of Pacific University class of '88, with the degree B. S., and received his LL. B. degree from the law department of the University of Oregon in 1890. He is a Mystic Shriner, and is now warden of the lodge of A. F. & A. M. at Hilo.

Of a staunch Democratic family, Mr. Smith's services to the cause of honest money in the great struggle of 1896 were recognized by President McKinley in his appointment as United States Commissioner in Alaska. After his return from the North Mr. Smith went to the other extreme and entered the practice of his profession at Hilo, Hawaii, with what success his recent pre-

EVANS PUNISHES SEA SAVAGES

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, has dispatched the gunboat Annapolis to Tamsui, Formosa, to make a thorough investigation into the attack upon the crew of the American ship Benjamin Sewall, which was abandoned October 5th about forty miles southeast of the island of Botel Tabago. Upon the result of the mission of the Annapolis will depend the decision of the State Department as to whether an inquiry of the Tokio Government will be necessary.

Official details of the search for the missing boat's crew from the wreck of the Benjamin Sewall, made by the Don Juan de Austria and the Wilmington, are contained in reports received at the Navy Department. On the arrival of these gunboats at South Cape, Formosa, the Don Juan de Austria was ordered to proceed to Botel Tabago, where it was learned three Japanese shipwrecked sailors from the Benjamin Sewall were to be found. One of these told the story of their experience to Lieutenant-Commander Denfield, commanding the Don Juan de Austria, briefly to this effect:

The Benjamin Sewall sailed from Singapore for Shanghai with a cargo of teak. When three days out she was struck by a typhoon and lost all three masts. The captain gave the order for all hands to abandon the ship. Aoki, who tells the story, went in a boat in charge of the chief officer, together with the third mate and his wife, two Japanese seamen, two Manila seamen, an American negro, a Chinese cook, a Chinese carpenter and a Russian seaman.

Shortly before sunset on October 10th, when five miles from the north shore of the island, they were attacked by four canoes, each manned by twelve savages, armed with knives, spears, bows and arrows. "At this time," says Aoki, "we were rowing with three oars and had a sail made by piecing together scraps of canvas. For provisions we had three cans of pineapples and two cans of milk, and some salt meat and biscuit. The savages came alongside after the boat, and alone clambered on board and stripped us of our skins, not even sparing the woman. We all had some money, and the chief mate, the cook and one of the seamen had watches. The savages stripped off all the brass work, took the bow and captured the boat. After this they made off, having been with us about an hour. It was now quite dark, and we could not see where they went."

Aoki says that the negro and the Chinese were drowned ten minutes after the boat was captured, and later the chief mate, who was an old man. All of the remainder made for the shore, except the third mate who was an American, and the Japanese woman, whom he would not swim to the shore. When the three Japanese reached the shore they hid among the mountains, fearing another attack from the savages. After remaining in hiding five days they were rescued by a party of natives and brought to the police station.

The Japanese Government has ordered a thorough search made for the five missing persons on Botel Tabago island.

REPATRIATION OF GILBERTESE

The following correspondence explains itself:

British Consulate, Honolulu,
December 16, 1903.

My dear Mr. Bingham: I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed copy of a communication which I have received today from Sir Henry M. Jackson, K. C. M. G., His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in connection with the recent repatriation of the majority of the Gilbert Islanders from Hawaii, in which you took so much interest, and rendered such valuable assistance.

I am,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. R. HOARE,
H. B. M. Consul.

The Rev. Hiram Bingham, Alexander and Dole streets, Honolulu.

Office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Suva, Fiji, 3rd December, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 24th October last, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the repatriation of a number of Gilbert Islanders who have long been resident in Hawaii; and I have hereby to express the thanks of His Majesty's Government to yourself and to all concerned with you in the matter, for your philanthropic efforts on behalf of these people.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. M. JACKSON,
H. B. M. Consul, for the Territory of Hawaii.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SAVE YOUR HAIR
With Shampoos of

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of all shampoos, at once stops falling hair, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, applies the roots with energy and no hair grows upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp.

Complete External and Internal Treatment of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of dandruff, itching, and to soothe and heal, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cure the blood, and to cure the scalp, is often sufficient to cure the severest humors. And Depot, R. T. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W., Cape Town, S. Africa, and all the world over. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE PROJECTED PUNCHED UNIVERSITY OF PUNCHED

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." Of all the wise old sayings, none have more exemplifications of their truth, in the institutions of modern civilization and philanthropy, than the one just quoted.

So, from the movement now being inaugurated in the Portuguese colony of Honolulu, the prophetic vision may descry the germ of a great educational foundation. The University of Punched-howl to make Palo Alto paler altogether than it may now be in comparison with the greatest of the world's older seats of learning.

This institution is being planned upon a scientific if humble basis. Tributary to the university and integrally part of it will be a number of colleges, whose students of all grades will have the benefit of regular lectures by members of the university faculty. At first the number will be two—one for the elder members of the colony and another for the rising generation thereof.

Both schools will have their sessions in the evenings. Each will have its own principal, with probably some assistants. At stated times the schools will be brought together for the hearing of lectures from members of the university faculty. While the curriculum will have a general educational bearing in cases where needed, political science and economy will be the specialties. Instruction in the American system of government, from municipal up to federal will be sedulously imparted. Tuition in the subordinate schools is to be in the Portuguese language.

READ ALL OF THIS SHOOTING MATCH WITH THE FI

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.) It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the rectum or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 23 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Actor—"Hurry, or we'll miss the train." Actress—"I can't find my diamonds or my purse." Actor—"Oh, well, never mind." Actress—"Yes, the purse had ten dollars in it." York Weekly.



Tuesday, Dec. 15.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houliette, from the Colonies, via Pago Pago and Fanning, at 8:15 a. m.
Strmr. Hawaii, Dower, from Maui ports, at 1:20 a. m.

Wednesday, December 16.
U. S. Battleship Kentucky, Berry, from Yokohama.
U. S. Battleship Wisconsin, Seabee, from Yokohama.
U. S. Battleship Oregon, Burwell, from Yokohama.
U. S. Cruiser Raleigh, Nazro, from Yokohama.
U. S. Cruiser Albany, Rodgers, from Yokohama.
U. S. Cruiser Cincinnati, Mason, from Yokohama.
U. S. Cruiser New Orleans, Sardou, from Yokohama.
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hamana, from the Colonies, at 8:15 a. m.
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 2 p. m.
Strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 7:05 a. m.
Strmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 6 a. m.
Bkt. Snow and Burgess from Newcastle for orders at 2 p. m.

Thursday, December 17.
Strmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Napeenoo and Kau ports at 7 a. m. with 2500 bags sugar, 4 coils rope, 75 head cattle, 3 packages fish plates.
Strmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Ahukini at 6:12 a. m. with 6,505 bags sugar.
Am. bkt. Amelia, Wilber, 23 days from Eureka, anchored outside.
Naval Collier, Pompey, 17 days from Yokohama.

DEPARTED.
Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Strmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.
Strmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.
Am. bkt. Archer, McAlmon, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houliette, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
Strmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Strmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Eleale, Hanapepe, Koloa, Niihau, Ahukini and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
Strmr. Wainalea, Pittz, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kihl, Makena, Honolulu and Keane, at 5 p. m.
Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, December 16.
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hamana, for Vancouver and Victoria at 1:30 p. m.
Strmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.
Bkt. Snow and Burgess for Manila at 4 p. m.

Thursday, December 17.
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, for San Francisco at 10 a. m.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports at 10 a. m.
Sloop Kaulani, for Pearl Harbor at 11 a. m.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney at 5 a. m.
Strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per strmr. Mikahala, December 16, from Kauai ports: M. Lorenz, W. A. Devereaux, H. T. Hayseiden, C. T. Day, J. A. Gonsalves, Miss A. Buck, J. Grace, H. A. Jager, Mrs. Wada, Miss Gonsalves, Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves and child, and 49 deck.

Departed.
Per strmr. Kinau, Dec. 15, for Hilo—Mr. Sullivan and wife, L. A. Andrews, A. Lindsay and wife, P. L. Weaver, J. W. Pratt, J. W. Mason; for the Volcano: Miss A. Famulla, Miss L. Famulla, W. H. Miles; for Mahukona: E. E. Oiding, Walter McDougall, Albert McDougall, H. R. Bryant, S. M. Kankakani, P. P. Woods and wife; for Kaunakakai: C. E. Blacow, Mrs. A. Harver, two children and nurse; for Manalea: P. S. Munsell; for Kawaihine: F. E. Greenfield; for Lahaina: C. Kaiser, F. Klamp.
Per strmr. Maui, Dec. 15, for Kahului: Taing Young, Miss E. Taylor, K. H. Hannestad, W. O. Alkon, Miss K. Smith, Miss Hart, Mrs. S. Cabral, Miss Winpe, Mrs. E. Rochfort, Master Hannestad.
Per strmr. W. G. Hall, for Nawiliwili, Dec. 15: E. L. Cutting, Miss Givini, J. F. C. Hagena, Isaac Kaai, Jensao, Chow Yin, Hee Fat, Hee Kwok, Mrs. S. K. Gandall, F. G. Prescott, T. Komatsu, Chong Hing, U. Sekomoto, and 24 deck.

Per strmr. Mikahala, Dec. 17, for Kauai ports: A. S. Wilcox and wife, Miss Hundley, Miss E. K. Smith, W. O. Smith, G. H. Fairchild, J. Grace, W. Stoddard, J. Kaimanui, H. Dyson, Dr. Boyes, Mrs. F. G. Douse and 2 children, Ako.

Shipping Notes.

The S. G. Wilder sailed yesterday for the coast.
Both the Nihau and Kauai arrived yesterday morning with sugar cargoes.
Hackfeld & Co. expect the Siberia to arrive from the Orient Sunday morning.
The China is expected from the coast tomorrow afternoon. She has two days' mail.

The barkentine Amelia arrived yesterday afternoon from Eureka. She remained outside.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SPORT CARNIVAL FOR THE FLEET

A carnival of sports, the like of which has never been witnessed in Honolulu before, was arranged for the sailors of the fleet at three meetings held yesterday.

In the morning at ten o'clock a meeting was held at the naval station, which was attended by representatives from each ship and also by the local sports committee. A general program consisting of two baseball games for Sunday, December 20th, two football games Christmas day, and Regatta Day Saturday, December 26th, was decided upon.

At two o'clock the navy men held another meeting on board the Cincinnati at which the program for the regatta was arranged.

Lieutenant Wood reported the arrangements at the meeting of the local general committee which was held last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

At this meeting the complete program for the three days' sports was arranged.

The two baseball games next Sunday will be between picked teams from the fleet and picked teams from among the best players in the league. Captain White of the Mailes is now signing men for both games. One game will be called at 1:30 o'clock and the second game at 3:30 o'clock. The games will be played at the baseball grounds.

The football games are scheduled for Christmas day. Teams are now being picked to play against eleven from the Kentucky and Oregon. Jesse Woods is getting together the teams which will represent Hawaii.

Lieutenant Wood of the Raleigh stated at the meeting that the men of the fleet were anxious to please the public in every way possible, and that if Honolulu wanted a tug of war one man from each vessel would be sent to pull against the same number of Hawaiians, or any other team from the city. If this contest can be arranged it will take place in the intermission between the two football games on Christmas day. The Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin bands will play at the park on both occasions.

THE REGATTA.
The regatta will be confined to the crews of the fleet. It will not only be interesting but exciting. The barge crews of the Kentucky and Wisconsin both claim superiority and the barge race will be the hardest fought of any of the races arranged.

The program as arranged is as follows:
12-oared cutters. Two miles, one turn—Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon.
10-oared cutter crew. Two miles, one turn—New Orleans, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Oregon, Albany, Raleigh.
10-oared cutter—Apprentices. Two miles, one turn—New Orleans, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Albany, Raleigh.

10-oared cutter—Marines. One mile—New Orleans, Kentucky, Raleigh.
Double banked whaleboats. Two miles, one turn—New Orleans, Albany, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Wisconsin.
Gig—single banked. Two miles, one turn—Cincinnati, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh, Albany.

Dinghy. One mile—New Orleans, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, Albany, Raleigh.
Barge. Two miles, one turn—Kentucky, Wisconsin.

The officials who will be placed in charge of the sports as representing the fleet will be Chapin, Vogelgesang, Kearney, Blamer and Wood. They will be judges of boats, umpires, referees, etc. The townspeople are also to have officials to act with the navy men.

For the boat races cash prizes will be given for first and second places. The money will be raised among the business men. The enlisted men from the fleet will be admitted to all games free. The usual charge of twenty-five cents will be made to others.

WRAY TAYLOR MAY RETURN

Overtures are said to have been made for the repayment to the Territory of the shortage found in Wray Taylor's books. If successful and the criminal charge is withdrawn Taylor intends to return to Honolulu.

Taylor is in New York, where he has been since his return from England where he claims to have gone unconsciously. That is a theory open to doubt. After his departure Taylor wrote to C. B. Reynolds and ordered the sale of all his property in the islands and he also wrote to Sister Albertina that he did not mean to return.

JONES TRIAL IS IMPEDED

More Doctors are Called to Give Evidence.

That Edward M. Jones was not insane is the answer severally given by Drs. Wayson, Miner, Sinclair and Hodgins, called for rebuttal in the murder trial, assuming that the defendant is the subject of the hypothetical question the defense proposed.

Drs. C. B. Cooper and W. L. Moore were called by the defense in rebuttal and sworn together. The intention was divulged to be their examination on the effects in after life of typhoid fever with which the subject was supposedly attacked when five years of age, the four doctors in rebuttal having diagnosed the symptoms described in the hypothetical question of the defense as those of typhoid fever—not meningitis as Dr. Mays had testified. The object was to get the professional opinion of the witnesses as to whether typhoid fever, assuming the theory involved in rebuttal correct, would produce or account for mental aberration in the subject. It had been held by the rebutting doctors that any such result would have worn off, or be grown out of, at nineteen years of age mentioned in the hypothetical question.

Attorney General Andrews objected to the proffered rebuttal, contending that it amounted to a new hypothetical question. The defense has staked its insanity theory on the evidence of meningitis and the prosecution in rebuttal had merely produced witnesses to disprove the credibility of Dr. Mays as an expert.

Messrs. Robertson and Dunne replied that it was the prosecution which had introduced the typhoid fever theory and argued that the defense was entitled to rebut such theory.

THE COURT REVERSES.

Judge Gear at first said he did not see how the defense could put a new hypothetical question, but later took the other view that if the rebuttal evidence went to the jury unchallenged the defense would be shut out of its entire theory of insanity.

Mr. Andrews recalled how the court had ruled out evidence offered by the prosecution to disprove the theory of the defense that Jones was insane the earlier part of the night of the killing of Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. Jones, on the ground that a rebuttal evidence was not admissible to disprove a theory but only to contradict evidence. The prosecution had no objection to evidence contradicting the opinion of witnesses that the subject of the hypothetical question had typhoid fever in childhood, but it did object to allowing the defense to open up a new case of insanity based on the theory that the insanity was typhoid fever.

Judge Gear ruled the evidence admissible and after Dr. Wood was examined on his qualification the hypothetical question with "typhoid fever" in place of "meningitis" was read to him and Dr. Moore by Mr. Dunne.

ADMISSION AND DENIAL.

Dr. Wood's answer to the question was that the subject was insane. He admitted on cross-examination that he formed the same opinion after reading the hypothetical question, as originally put, in the Star of the previous evening. Although he said he came on the stand with that opinion, he had listened intently to the hypothetical question as put to him. Under oath if he could not answer the question put to himself affirmatively, he would acknowledge he made a mistake in his first opinion even had it been told to everybody in town.

Dr. Wood said one per cent was much too high an estimate of the proportion of people who became insane as a consequence of typhoid fever. Whether recovery was probable or not after a lapse of time depended on the question of permanent injury to the membrane of the brain.

There were frequent contests between Deputy Attorney General Peters, conducting the cross-examination, and Messrs. Robertson and Dunne over the admissibility of questions. The court having allowed the reopening of the insanity problem, generally ruled in favor of the prosecution.

Dr. Moore went on the stand shortly before adjournment of the afternoon session. A night session was ordered. Dr. R. W. Burgess awaited the call to give rebuttal evidence. He heard the question read along with Drs. Wood and Moore.

JACKIES TRY TO DESERT

Half a dozen jackies from the Kentucky made an attempt to desert Wednesday night but were caught and returned to the ship.

Similar attempts are reported from some of the other vessels, but as a rule the men aboard the warships are satisfied to remain. The term of enlistment of none of the men expires while in port, and they will have to make the trip to the Orient again, something which the short time men don't like. After the men are once paid off a closer watch than ever will be kept for there is no doubt but what the fleet will leave some of its men in port when it sails away. There is a standing offer of ten dollars for each naval deserter brought back and the police expect to reap a rich harvest while the squadron is in port.

PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTS

School Buildings To Be Erected Shortly.

But one tender was received at the Public Works Department for the construction of the Iwilei road storm sewer yesterday. It was from Lord & Beiser and for \$3000.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works up till noon of January 18 for the erection of the buildings named below for the Department of Public Instruction:

Four-room teacher's cottage at Kapahu, Hawaii.
Four-room teacher's cottage at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.
Six-room teacher's cottage at Honokaa, Hawaii.
Six-room teacher's cottage at Paha-kapuka, Hawaii.
One-room schoolhouse at Puako, Waimena, Hawaii.
One-room schoolhouse at Makena, Maui.

Plans and specifications for the reconstruction of Brewer's wharf and shed are under way in the Department of Public Works.

Governor Carter has received and taken under consideration the following letter from merchants and common carriers, being in substance a petition for the retention of Marston Campbell as Assistant Superintendent of Public Works:

Honolulu, T. H. Dec. 12, 1903.
Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Sir: The undersigned being informed that Mr. Marston Campbell resigns from his position in the Department of Public Works, on the first of January next, desire to express their appreciation of the able, conscientious and honest manner in which he has fulfilled his duties as Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, and to suggest that, in their opinion, it would be to the public interest if his services could be retained that department.

Very respectfully,
(Signed by) H. Hackfeld & Co., by J. F. Humburg, director; Husacek & Co., by W. H. Hoogs, manager; C. Brewer & Co., by G. H. Robertson, manager; Theo. H. Davies & Co., by F. M. Swanzy, managing director; Bishop & Co., Pacific Hardware Co., by I. S. Dillingham, Jr., manager; Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., by R. W. Shingle, secretary; The Honolulu Iron Works Co., by C. Hedemann, manager; Wm. G. Irwin & Co., by W. M. Giffard; The B. F. Dillingham Co., per W. F. Dillingham, treasurer; Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., by L. T. Peck, treasurer; W. W. Dimond & Co., per Emil A. Berndt, treasurer and manager; Wall, Nichols Co., by Frank E. Nichols, president; Inter-Island S. N. Co., by J. A. Kennedy, president; Alexander & Baldwin, by J. Waterhouse, treasurer; M. McInerney, per E. A. McInerney, treasurer; Wilder's S. S. Co., by C. L. Wright, president; Wilder & Co., by S. G. Wilder, president; Lewers & Cooke, by F. J. Lowrey, president.

DELEGATE KUHIO WASN'T CONSULTED

Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, of Honolulu, popularly known at home as "Prince Cupid," the Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to Washington, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says the New York Tribune of Dec. 2.

"I had been in the United States several times before I came in my present official capacity," said the Hawaiian Delegate. "My first visit was in 1888, and I was here again in 1900. My present experience is a novel one, and I have not yet found my bearings.

I was sworn in at the beginning of the special session, but have not yet discovered my exact status. My life has been given to travel, and the restraint in Washington, with limited opportunities for usefulness, is something to which I am unaccustomed.

"The appointment of Secretary Carter as the Governor of Hawaii and that of ex-Governor Dole to the Federal Judgeship were undoubtedly wise selections, as both are capable men; but it is to be regretted that the only immediate representative of the Hawaiian people could not have been conferred with the recourse would have made the people feel that they were in a little closer touch with the government at Washington, through their chosen representative.

"In the campaign in which I was elected I contended as a Republican that it would be no use to send a Home Rule Delegate to Washington, as he would not be in harmony with the administration, and could get nothing. I desire to obtain such results for Hawaii as will strengthen the Republican party, in whose principles I believe. Since annexation the customs revenues and the postal revenues have gone to the National Treasury, and there are many things that should be done by the national government for Hawaii—such as the building of a new custom house and the deepening of the harbor. The lighthouse service should also be maintained by the national government. I shall hope to impress the justice of these claims upon the government at Washington."

"Prince Cupid" is the younger brother of Prince David, who was the heir apparent to the late King Kalakaua. Prince David is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Kansas City conven-

On shore and Facing Eastward

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"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

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The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

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613 Market St., San Francisco.

BAR ASSOCIATION WILL NOT CONTEST COUNTY ACT

The Bar Association, in view of Treasurer Kepoikai's suit to test the county act, has decided to reconsider its intention to make a test case as was requested by the town meeting. The Association has however offered to lend its assistance both to the Attorney General and the Treasurer in making the proposed test.

The following resolution was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association:

RESOLVED, That a suit having been brought by the Treasurer against the Superintendent of Public Works and the Superintendent of Water Works, of the Territory, to test the validity of the County Act, it appears inexpedient at this time to bring another suit or action on the part of the Bar Association.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Association state to the attorneys for Treasurer Kepoikai, and also to the Attorney General, that if either side desires assistance in prosecuting or defending the suit to test the validity of the County Act, the Bar Association will stand ready to render assistance.

CHINESE WILL BE ABLE TO LAND

J. F. Brown, in charge of the Immigration station here, yesterday received cabled advices from Washington asking him to extend every assistance, not inconsistent with the immigration laws, in order that the Chinese on the Asiatic fleet might be permitted to land.

Nearly all the cooks and stewards of the vessels of the fleet are Chinese and it was found impossible to secure provisions yesterday for the ships.

Cable messages were sent to Washington by Admiral Evans asking for relief, the immigration officials also communicating with Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Labor and Commerce. As a result a cablegram came yesterday which will allow the Chinese to come ashore under certain restrictions. A none of the Chinese are registered great care will have to be taken in order not to permit their escape. The immigration officials called on the flagship yesterday afternoon but Admiral Evans was not on board, and another conference has been arranged for this morning. The Chinese are to be permitted to land provided the naval officers become responsible for them.

ALAMEDA WILL BRING SUPPLIES

The Alameda as well as the transport Solace will bring supplies for the fleet. Admiral Evans yesterday received a cablegram from the Navy Department saying that supplies had been shipped on both the transport and the Oceanic liner, which would reach Honolulu Christmas day.

The Alameda may get in next Thursday night unless the plans made when she was here last week have been changed. It was then Captain Dowdell's intention to sail ahead of time, on Friday evening, and push the steamer as much as possible in order to arrive on the day before Christmas.

Whether the plans have been changed because of the shipment of supplies by her is not known.
The Solace is to sail from San Francisco tomorrow and will also try to make a quick trip to Honolulu. She is to go on through to Guam and Cavite but will transfer her supplies to the vessels of the fleet here. She will also have crews aboard to relieve those on the Wilmington and also the station ship at Guam.

DIED.

McNABB—Suddenly, Nov. 25, 1903, at Fillmore, Ventura County, Cal., Joseph Derby McNabb, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the 64th year of his age.

FORESTER HOSMER COMES IN JANUARY

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday received a cablegram from Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, stating that Mr. Hosmer, appointed Chief Forester of this Territory, would leave Washington on December 26 to take the steamer Siberia at San Francisco. The Siberia will be due here on January 14, which may therefore be set for the date of Mr. Hosmer's arrival.

THE TEST CASE.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]
The case brought by Territorial Treasurer Kepoikai against Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Superintendent of Water Works Brown to prevent them from turning over the Honolulu Water Works to the County Supervisors, is a step in the right direction. It is just such a case as the citizens meeting desired and which the Bar Association had agreed to formulate and bring in order to test the validity of the County Act. In fact the Bar Association committee had discussed this very method of getting the question before the court, and would have probably made the Water Works the subject matter of the suit. As it is this case can and should bring up every one of the general objections to the County Act and give the court opportunity to decide them. Having that opportunity the court should decide them. Not one but all of them.

It is within the discretion of the Supreme Court, when the constitutionality of a statute is contested upon several grounds, to decide the case either upon one ground alone, or to consider and dispose of all the grounds presented.

So much depends upon the validity or invalidity of the County Act, and the uncertainty is so disturbing to public confidence, which is the soul of credit, that the public interests call for an early and complete decision. The Record urges upon the Court that it not only advance the case to early hearing, but that it consider and decide all of the grounds presented as cause for holding the act invalid, as well as all those in its support.

If, on the other hand, the grounds of attack are considered piecemeal, one ground only being considered in each case, during a series of cases, the result will be a waste of time, money and effort, with no corresponding benefit, while the evils arising from uncertainty will be unnecessarily prolonged.

A "short, sharp and decisive" decision is needed, and the Record believes that the Supreme Court will rise to the occasion and give it.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.